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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LXIV.—NO. 147. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1905—SIXTEEN PAGES. ☆ ☆ PRICE TWO CENTS.

661 Ads in Business Chances the past seven days.

INDS IN CHICAGO CITY OF WONDERS.

Frenchman Sees Grandiose Prosperity, Intense Rush of Business, Charming People.

FACTS BELIE SLANDERS.

Error Common in Europe About Western Metropolis Spread by Jealous New Yorkers.

The Tribune begins today the publication of a series of articles by Jules Huret, a French writer who visited the United States a year ago, and has written his impressions of Chicago and of American life. M. Huret is a native Parisian and is a special correspondent for Figaro, one of the leading newspapers of France. Many of his short stories are familiar to American readers. He spent some time in Chicago, and lectured at the University of Chicago during his visit to America, and Chicagoans will doubtless be interested to see how their city and its institutions impressed the traveler from artistic Paris.

BY JULES HURET.

New York and Chicago are two rival cities and it is the New Yorkers who have transported to Europe their prejudices against Chicago, with the result that when a person from Paris wishes to speak of a person who is brutal and without manners or education he says, "He is a pork merchant from Chicago."

Furthermore, the New Yorkers have represented Chicago to us as a hideous city—a type of uninhabitable city. I find that both the Parisians and the defenders of Chicago have exaggerated a little and that the invectives of the sad cities of the east are not justified in their severe criticism.

I should be said that the streets of Chicago are either clean or well paved; neither are the dwellings of the working classes such as one would expect to find in an ideal city. I cannot say that I was more favorably impressed with the condition of the streets of New York or by the sanitary conditions of the suburbs of the great cities of the east.

In Chicago, it must be confessed, there are horrors on the borders of the river which would suggest the suburbs of hell; the streets are disfigured by metallic ways thrown over docks and manufactories (Fourth street, for example); twenty, forty lines of railway are traversed by miserable cars which whirl along beside the structure. You can see scarcely 100 meters before you. Opaque vapors and dense clouds from monumental chimneys and descend in a thick sheet which mingles with other vapors and the dust.

Twenty-four bridges cross the river and canal. Under the bed of the river three tunnels have been cut for the passage of cars, which go through them like flashes of lightning; heavy trucks proceed slowly; the bells of the locomotives resound with the smoke as the matin bell at Eastertide. The crowded bridges slowly turn. Other bridges in the distance are divided in the middle and each side rises in the air to permit boats to pass. I have never seen in any other city such intensity of movement and of noise and so much smoke. But neither have I in any other city received an impression of prosperity so immeasurable and so grandiose as in Chicago.

—

While two steps of this hell Chicago has built on Michigan. The principal hotels, the auditorium and its annex, are built on the lake front. This is called a lake; it is a body of water 580 kilometers long—the distance from Paris to Bordeaux—and 175 kilometers wide—the distance from Paris to Chalons-sur-Marne—and its depth in some places is as much as 275 meters. The tempests on it are as severe as those in the open sea.

A fine avenue runs along the lake front and some beautiful parks are there. The attitude there is exquisite, for there is almost a fresh breeze and the view of the endless water and the great ships on the horizon adds to the magnificence of the scene. I saw some private residences, some of which are exceedingly handsome, as that of H. McCormick, who married a daughter of J. D. Rockefeller, who brought him a dowry of $5,000,000, only; that of Mme. Potter Palmer, whose niece a few years ago became the Princess Cantacuzene-Speranski; and that of M. Armour Jr. of the abattoir.

Some clubs are installed on the lake front where the people go to take boat rides and at night to flirt in the light of the moon to the music of the waves. There is no lack of young people, for here we are far from New England.

Chicago, doubtless, feels that it is not big enough, for the municipality is making land in the lake. Little by little the lake is filled in with earth taken from other parts of the city and the avenue which borders it is widened. This is quite a practical idea. In a few years they will have a new quarter of the city on the land which they have made.

—

Chicago has four or five times the area of New York. Its population is 2,250,000, and I believe that it has one street twenty-two miles long. This street is called Western avenue; it extends through the city from north to south. This avenue contains an electric car line, but when one considers the miles that are made it must take all day to make a journey from one end of the thoroughfare to the other. In that respect Chicago holds an uncommon record.

On arriving in Chicago—it requires at least half an hour for an express train to travel the distance which separates the extreme suburbs from the central station—I noticed one thing which amused me; the railways in the streets which have no barriers of any kind to keep pedestrians from walking across the tracks; five or six of the lines run within two or three meters of the fronts of houses.

At the little stations the platforms are covered with people who are awaiting their trains. They are coming from all sides and it seems impossible for them to make their way to their trains without some of them being crushed in the crowd. All this is done without cries or protests. They are there to take their trains and not to grumble or complain.

I even saw a bicyclist who was speeding parallel to the track and, wishing to cross

(Continued on page 4, column 4.)

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1905.

THE WEATHER—

FORECAST—Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday, slight change in temperature, variable winds, mostly easterly.

Sunrise, 4:16; sunset, 7:28. Moonrise, 10:45.

CONDITIONS YESTERDAY.

Temperature, max. 69, min. 54, mean 66, normal for the day 69. Deficiency for 1905, 250.

Precipitation for 24 hours to 7 p. m., 0. Excess for 1905, .09 inch.

Wind, N. E., max. 17 miles an hour, at 12:30 p. m.

Relative humidity, 7 a. m. 94%, 7 p. m. 83%.

LARGEST 2 CENT MORNING CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.

The Tribune Want Columns Will Be Found on Pages 11, 12, 13, 14.

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WASHINGTON.

Minister Bowen dismissed from diplomatic service in disgrace by President Roosevelt, who scathingly reviews conduct in Loomis controversy; Loomis exonerated. Page 1.

Washington agog over Chief Engineer Wallace's unexpected return from Panama; presumably due to difficulties arising over eight hour ruling. Page 8.

FOREIGN.

Scientist shed light on experiments which produced life organisms. Page 1.

Swedish council of state asked rigsdag to open way for negotiations of settlement with Norway. Page 4.

Birmingham, Eng., has made success of municipal gas lighting, and is taking over other utilities. Page 9.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Japanese anxiously awaiting battle in Manchuria, where they expect to win big victory; Linevitch sanguine. Page 4.

LOCAL.

Policeman slain, two robbers wounded, in battle after safeblowing. Page 1.

Wife of Rodney B. Swift, official of International Harvester company recently sued by company, brought suit against big corporation, alleging bribery and tax dodging. Page 1.

Jules Huret, Frenchman, told his impressions of Chicago. Page 1.

Two husbands failed in attempts to escape from wives. Page 1.

Some indications that Continental Financing company had fraud order stopped by using influence with post-office department at Washington. Page 3.

Fourteen girls from Juvenile court were taken before Mayor Dunne to show evil effects of dance hall. Page 3.

Z. B. Stuart arrested, charged with part in $123,000 forgery of Jockey club stock. Page 3.

Royal Arcanum meeting to discuss assessments ended in uproar. Page 3.

Newly appointed city collector, city sealer, and commissioner of health forget to file bonds; one member of board of education took oath. Page 7.

Fire department row was renewed in memorial against Campion by association and charges by former. Page 7.

W. S. Jackson will be asked to be candidate for president of sanitary district board of trustees. Page 7.

While speaking in national interstate telephone convention, Simon P. Sheerin of Indianapolis fell dead. Page 7.

Many weddings to be celebrated in Chicago, among them that of Miss Ethel Hulburd to Hugh Johnston. Page 9.

Federal grand jury will resume beef inquiry today; eight witnesses recalled; believed new evidence is found. Page 16.

TEAMSTERS' STRIKE.

Several labor leaders offered testimony to grand jury concerning strike graft. Page 2.

Anti-Shea committee will try today to arrange conference to end strike. Page 2.

DOMESTIC.

Illinois coal operators' association decided to close every mine in state June 30 and insist on new contract with mine-workers' union. Page 2.

Administrators of estate of Philadelphia broker found he had forged bonds to the amount of $1,000,000. Page 2.

Governor of Vermont announced that Mrs. Rogers will be hanged regardless of plea. Page 2.

Woman killed husband at Los Angeles after pursuing him for a year. Page 2.

Hugo Sonnenschein of Chicago told students of Ann Arbor that college graduates were ones who would be called upon to settle industrial questions of the future. Page 6.

Mayor Weaver returned many presents to Philadelphia politicians. Page 6.

NEW YORK.

Paul Morton determined to prosecute heads of Equitable who have used funds for their own profit. Page 5.

About 350 Bellevue hospital attendants complained of insufficient food. Page 6.

United States Bankers' corporation taken into court, where receiver was asked for by shareholders. Page 6.

Doctor injected antitoxin into well child, who died twenty minutes afterward. Page 6.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Federal investigation of railroad rates on freight to southeast points asked by Cincinnati shippers. Page 14.

Lessees of school property will protest against recent revaluation. Page 14.

In first two hours of trading on New York stock exchange prices rose under professional bull influence. Page 14.

Confidence in Chicago bank stocks shown by investments made in them by New Yorkers. Page 14.

Corn Products directors voted to discontinue dividends on preferred stock owing to competition and low price of output. Page 15.

Wheat had quick bulge on bad weather reports; fears of wet harvest put bears to rout. Page 15.

SPORTING.

H. P. Waldron and Dr. Clark won semi-finals at Calumet Golf club. Page 10.

Phillies defeated Zephyrs at west side park score 3 to 2. Page 10.

Callahan again out for failure to keep in condition. Page 10.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
ANTWERP	Finland	
BREMEN	K. W. II	
LIVERPOOL		Ivernia.
LIVERPOOL		Manitoba.
LIVERPOOL		Siberian.
LONDON	Minneapolis	
NAPLES	Torino	
NEW YORK	K. P. Wilhelm.	Palermo.
NEW YORK	F. Alice	Kurfurst.
PALERMO		S. Prince.
SAN FRANC'O.	Doric	
SYDNEY	Manuka	

BOWEN DISMISSED IN UTTER DISGRACE

President in Scathing Letter to Taft Declares He Is Entirely Unfit and Curtly Orders Removal.

LOOMIS IS EXONERATED.

Roosevelt Says Former Minister Forwarded Forged Cablegrams to Washington and Tried to Steal Documents.

Washington, D. C., June 20.—[Special.]—President Roosevelt has dismissed Herbert W. Bowen from the diplomatic service of the United States and through Secretary Taft has admonished Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Loomis for participating in Venezuelan business enterprises while American minister in Caracas.

Thus ends the Bowen-Loomis controversy.

The president in his review to Mr. Taft scathingly arraigns Minister Bowen, declaring that his conduct is "especially reprehensible"; that Mr. Bowen asked one of his witnesses to enter the employ of a certain company for the purpose, "in plain words, of stealing" documents which he hoped might incriminate Mr. Loomis, and that Mr. Bowen has "evidently for many months, indeed, for the last two years, devoted himself" to hunting up scandal and gossip until it became a monomania and caused him "to show complete disloyalty" to the country he represented.

The president says he had hoped to promote Mr. Bowen, as during much of his service he had done good work, but that his usefulness in the diplomatic service is now at an end. The president adds that he would direct that Mr. Bowen's resignation be requested but for his statement that he would consider a resignation an admission of misconduct, and the dismissal is therefore ordered.

Declares Bowen Entirely Unfit.

His letter quotes correspondence and testimony, and states that it appears that Mr. Bowen while minister secured the publication of attacks on Mr. Loomis, and furnished to the press documents pending before the state department for approval, and that his explanation is inexcusable, and shows his "entire unfitness" for the service. Even if Mr. Loomis had been guilty, says the president, Mr. Bowen's conduct would be unpardonable.

The report of Secretary Taft on the case, on which the president's action is based, is a voluminous document, reviewing the charges and the evidence taken.

Mr. Taft says that there was nothing dishonorable in the transactions in which Mr. Loomis figured, but that he was not discreet, and that Mr. Loomis was not justified in becoming personally interested in any of the schemes, either with a mere nominal interest or substantial interest.

He holds, however, that Mr. Loomis has been "most cruelly slandered," commends him for the self-restraint with which he has met the charges, and points out that his bitter experience in this case makes it unnecessary to point out the moral that a minister cannot afford in the country to which he is accredited to make personal investments.

Loomis Will Be Promoted.

He adds: "It is with great satisfaction that we find Mr. Loomis completely exculpated from all charges of dishonesty. We cannot be blind to the fact that his failure to hold himself aloof from any personal participation in plans for investment in and exploitation of the country to which he was accredited and from allowing himself to take a personal interest in the transactions in which he or his legation also might have to act in a capacity of trust possibly has lent color to the aspersions upon his character which his enemies have been only too willing to make and support."

Mr. Loomis undoubtedly will be given a diplomatic post shortly.

Mr. Taft was placed in an exceedingly delicate position, having been the friend and classmate of Mr. Bowen. He gave to the ex-minister every opportunity to prove his charges.

Text of President's Letter.

The president's letter to Secretary Taft directing the dismissal of Minister Bowen follows:

"To Secretary Taft—Sir: I have read your report of June 19 on the Bowen-Loomis matter. I agree with all your findings and conclusions regarding Mr. Loomis and have nothing to add thereto.

"There remains to be considered the case as affecting Mr. Bowen, against whom Mr. Loomis has made counter charges. Mr. Bowen has denied that he made 'charges' against Mr. Loomis. This is a mere matter of terminology. In his letter to Secretary Taft of April, beginning 'My Dear Bill,' and signed 'Herbert,' he writes:

"As I understand that you are to be the head of the department of state during the absence of Mr. Hay, I feel that I ought to see that you are fully informed as to the terrible scandal in the situation here; consequently I inclose herewith copies of papers which have been in Mr. Hay's hands and which will furnish you with the facts that I think you should know.

Gives Him the Lie, Directly.

"Then follow certain cablegrams, including a report that Mr. Loomis was paid a check and that the custodian of the Bermudez Lake had in his possession this check and also a letter promising that the United States would not intervene and that the president of Venezuela felt safe because of these facts; a copy of a letter to Mr. Hay of Feb. 18, 1905, in which Mr. Bowen distinctly states his belief that this alleged and, as it turns out, wholly fictitious check and wholly fictitious letter were in the hands of President Castro, who, because he had them, undoubtedly had not feared to refuse arbitration with the United States.

"He then furnishes documents which he says were found by him in the legation safe a year ago, and were sent by him to Mr. Hay, together with many other documents, and Mr. Bowen states that Mr. Hay intimated in return that he had performed his whole duty by sending these documents to him.

"Mr. Bowen makes certain comments on the documents as follows:

"To Mr. Russell, now minister to Colombia through the influence of Mr. Loomis [which statement, incidentally, is untrue].

"Mr. Bowen again says:

"Mr. Loomis collected the Mercado claim from the Venezuelan government, got a share of it for a small sum, and never reported the case to the department of state.

"And again he says:

"He dealt with Buchanan, whom Loomis subse-

(Continued on page 5, column 1.)

MR. SHEA—"THEY SAY THIS IS THE FIRST DAY OF SUMMER, BUT BLAMED IF IT FEELS LIKE IT TO ME."

TELLS OF "LIFE" CULTURES.

Scientist Sheds Light on His Tests with Radium.

EVIDENCE OF VITALITY SEEN.

Alleged Organisms Declared Fundamentals of Generation.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, June 20.—It is a question whether Prof. John Butler Burke, at Cavendish laboratory, Cambridge, has unveiled a great scientific truth in his experiments with radium or simply has observed a curious chemical phenomenon.

In one of the newspaper accounts the statement is made that Prof. Burke "almost certainly" has demonstrated that spontaneous generation is possible, but it hardly needs to be pointed out that one "almost certain" demonstration does not demonstrate anything.

Prof. Burke himself is not quite sure what value should attach to the results of his experiments. He does not say, nor does he actually believe, that he has solved a problem that has baffled physicists and physiologists for centuries. He does not say that he has made plain the origin of life on the face of the earth. He modestly remarks:

"What has been done has suggested vitality. Do not put it higher than that."

Crystals or Bacteria.

Placing radium with sterilized bouillon Prof. Burke got cultures, but what those cultures are he is unable to state with any degree of confidence. He does not think they are crystals, and Dr. Sims Woodhead of the Cambridge chair of pathology does not think they are bacteria.

Prof. Burke is content to leave the question open. He may have discovered that a cultivating medium treated with radium will generate living organisms, and if so he has won immortal fame, but he does not profess to have made that discovery. All he says is that he has produced manifestations previously unknown, and has brought into existence objects which seemed to be alive and which divided and multiplied.

Tells of Discovery.

Dr. C. W. Saleeby, whose name is known in America as that of a writer on scientific topics, says that Prof. Burke's discovery, whatever it may amount to, was made while he was seeking to ascertain whether radium could so alter the chemical properties of certain organic substances as to produce unstable molecular aggregates.

He used gelatine and radium, and so remarkable was the result that he set to work to devise a series of experiment to check and amplify it. He boiled tubes of bouillon containing radium and tubes of pure bouillon.

Nothing happened in the plain bouillon tubes, but in the others was a growth like that seen when bouillon is inoculated with bacteria. The growth, grown in a medium absolutely lethal to all known forms of life, consisted of minute rounded objects which looked like bacteria, though not corresponding to any known kind. Prof. Woodhead decided that the objects were not bacteria, yet they seemed alive.

It was suggested, rather than accept the idea of spontaneous generation, that the objects might have been contained in the radium from the first and have been protected by the radium from the action of the heat and pressure, but it was found that when the microscopic slides on which the objects were placed were exposed to daylight they disappeared, to reappear after a few days in the dark.

"Plainly, then," says Dr. Saleeby, "the radium caused some change in the medium whereby these things were produced."

EXTRA.

5:00 A. M.

TRAGEDY IN SAFEBLOWING.

Policeman Slain, Two Bandits Wounded Near Stockyards.

PITCHED BATTLE RESULTS.

Both Injured Robbers Captured; Third Makes Escape.

A policeman was killed and two burglars shot, one of the fatally, at 3 o'clock this morning, following an attempt to blow the safe in the office of David Schantz's butcher shop, 728 West Forty-seventh street.

William Goeghan, a wagon man at the Stockyards station, was the policeman killed. John O'Hearn, one of the safeblowers, was shot in the head, and John Mahoney, the other, was shot in the breast. They were taken to the hospital.

Boy Tells Police.

The police were notified that the men were at work on the safe. Six detectives and two wagon men were hurried to the place. The wagon stopped a block away from the shop and the place was quickly surrounded.

Taking fright at the sight of the policemen in front of the store, the three thieves attempted to escape through the rear way. Here they encountered the two uniformed policemen and opened fire on them.

Policeman Killed Instantly.

Goeghan was struck by the first bullet fired and died instantly. His companion began to shoot and the detectives running to the rear, joined him in his fight.

A running fiht ensued for three blocks. Near the station bullets fired by the police took effect, and the two wounded men were captured, the third escaping through an alley.

NEW SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

Fifth Ministry Within Last Twenty-six Months Overwhelmingly Defeated and Quits.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

MADRID, June 20.—The ministry of Marquis Villaverde, which was formed in January, the fifth cabinet in twenty-six months, has resigned owing to an overwhelming defeat in the chamber. The government has been in difficulty almost ever since its formation. Marquis Villaverde suspended the cortes soon after he came into office and despite the clamor of his opponents refused to reconvoke it until June 14. After several defeats during the last week the ministry today submitted a motion of confidence, which was rejected by a vote of 204 to 45. Resignations followed.

WORLD'S RECORD MAN A WAITER

Star Indiana Athlete, Holding Indoor Pole Vault Mark, Works in a Restaurant.

Terre Haute, Ind., June 20.—[Special.]—Leroy Samse, the Indiana university star athlete, holding the world's indoor record for the pole vault, has taken a position as a waiter in a Terre Haute restaurant.

LAST LAUGH IS FOR WIVES.

Two Husbands Fail in Attempts to Escape from Spouses.

ONE CLIMBS STEAMER MAST.

He Has to Come Down in Time—Other Takes Long Lake Swim.

Two Chicago husbands last evening joined—or ought to have joined—in the following:

"Resolved, That in the future we will obey our wives and will not think we are cute enough to get away from them."

One of the defeated husbands thought to elude his wife by "shinning" to the top of a mast of a boat lying in the river. The other was so bold as to fancy he could stay in the water of Lake Michigan longer than his spouse would be willing to sit on the shore and wait for him. Both men were wanted on charges of wife abandonment.

Christ Lunkes fled from his home in Arlington Heights several weeks ago. Mrs. Lunkes came to Chicago to seek for him. She came often to the Chicago avenue police station, her two children in tow, but day after day her search was unavailing. Then, at last she got on the right trail.

Finds Hubby Perched Aloft.

"He is on a boat," said she. "Come and help me get him." A warrant was issued by Justice Mayer, and Policeman Healy accompanied Mrs. Lunkes to the Sioux City, lying near Chicago avenue in the north branch.

Lunkes saw them coming, and scurried for the ropes. He went up like a squirrel, keeping partly out of sight behind the mast. But his wife's scent was too keen. She persisted in boarding the boat, and espied him.

"O, but look up, look up!" replied Mrs. Lunkes. "Now, I have him once more!"

Healy threw his head back and cast his eye along the mast. At the top he thought he saw a monkey. The creature was grimacing.

"Aloft there!" shouted the policeman. "Come down; I want you!"

"It is comfortable here," came the reply.

Mrs. Lunkes said things uncomplimentary to the sailor aloft and he grinned back taunting reply. Then the wife counseled the policeman to make the ascent.

"Go up and pick him," said she.

The ropes squeaked dismally and the policeman, whose weight was something, grunted and gave it up. The two on the deck sat down and waited. The man in the rigging began to show signs of uneasiness. He found it harder and harder to get into a comfortable position and at length he opened negotiations. When the policeman made a second "bluff" at climbing up Lunke availed himself of the excuse to come down. He was locked up and will be given a hearing this morning.

This One Emulates a Duck.

James O'Neill, a pugilist, was the swimmer. Two weeks ago he married, and then, Mararet O'Neill alleges, forsook her company. She has been living at 2438 Cottage Grove avenue. Mrs. O'Neill secured a warrant from Justice Roth and went in quest of her wandering spouse. With Constable Victor Schaeffer she trailed him to the bathing beach at the foot of Twenty-sixth street.

O'Neill was cheerful.

"Come on in, the water is fine," he said. "Wifey mine, you should learn to swim," he cried. "Come here, I will teach you. It is fine sport." She did not go in, but sat on the pier patiently.

After two hours O'Neill began to get blue under his fingernails and eyes, and he trembled when he stopped to rest. He cast many a longing glance up and down the long shore line, seeing no available haven of refuge. At last he, too, had to yield, and he climbed up the pier gloomily and submitted to arrest.

Some of his companions made a show of taking him from the constable, but gave up their designs when a revolver appeared.

LAYS BRIBERY TO HARVESTER TRUST

Mrs. Rodney B. Swift, Whose Husband Is Accused by Combine, Makes Counter Charges.

SUES AS A STOCKHOLDER.

Would Restrain Company from Illegal Acts Lest It Lose Reputation and Right to Operate.

Mrs. Margaret G. Swift, wife of Rodney B. Swift, the official of the International Harvester company accused of working "confidence games" on his employers, has replied in defense of her husband by exploding a counter mine of charges and accusations under the big corporation.

In a bill in chancery filed yesterday by ex-Judge Hiram T. Gilbert, her husband's attorney, it is charged that the harvester company has corrupted legislators in three states, has evaded taxation, has practiced fraud and deceit in securing control of competing companies, has made enormous profits by the prices charged for its agricultural implements, has paid bribes to labor leaders to prevent strikes, and has done numerous and sundry other "unlawful acts," the recital of which requires 119 pages of printed matter.

In connection with the charges 243 questions are directed at Cyrus H. McCormick, president of the company, and other directors against whom the bill is filed, including the following:

Harold F. McCormick,	Richard F. Howe,
Stanley McCormick,	Abram M. Hyatt,
George F. Baker,	William H. Jones.
Cyrus Bentley,	George W. Perkins,
Paul D. Cravath,	Norman B. Ream,
William Deering,	Charles Steele,
Charles Deering,	Leslie D. Ward,
James Deering,	Nettie F. McCormick.
Elbert H. Gary,	Anita McCormick Blaine
John J. Glessner,	

Mrs. Swift a Stockholder.

Mrs. Swift has been a stockholder in the company since May 1, when she secured possession of thirty "McCormick certificates" issued to Samuel D. Porter, with a par value of $100 each. These certificates were issued by the company as a means of rewarding employes having a record for continuous and good service by giving them an interest in the profits.

When her husband, who had been head of the patent department of the company, was sued for the recovery of $25,000, he was alleged to have taken by fraudulent manipulation of the price paid for a patent corn shredder, and afterwards was sued also for the recovery of the "certificates" given him for his services, till his shares, represented by certificates, were transferred to his wife. She thus became a stockholder, and since May 1 has held 225 shares of stock.

It is as a shareholder that she files the bill, alleging that the unlawful acts of the directors are bringing the company into disrepute, injuring the property interests of the stockholders, and tending eventually to destroy the value of this property.

Prayer of the Bill.

Mrs. Swift prays that the company be required to account for money which is alleged to have been misused and further:

That the directors be prohibited from taking rebates from railroad companies.

That they be compelled to make honest returns of property for assessment purposes.

That they be restrained from certain unlawful acts in which they are alleged to have been engaged in pursuance of a conspiracy alleged to have been entered into by them to obtain a monopoly of the manufacture and sale of harvesting and other agricultural machines.

Defendants Tell of Threat.

Representatives of the Harvester company assert that a copy of the bill setting forth the charges of corruption was brought to them a week ago with the intimation that it would not be filed if legal proceedings against Swift were dropped. They assert that this offer was refused and that Swift, his wife, and their attorneys were told to go ahead with the exposé.

John S. Miller, attorney for the company, said last night: "The purpose of the suit is obvious on its face. I understand that shortly before the beginning of the suit against Swift brought by the Harvester company, Swift threatened, if his conduct was exposed, to make some such attack upon his employers as this complaint of his wife now makes. This threat did not avail and the suit for an accounting was brought against him by the company.

"Thereupon his attorney gave a similar warning, and a few days ago sent around the 243 questions that are made a part of Mrs. Swift's bill. This was supposed to let the company know the nature of what was coming. But the Harvester company could not be bluffed and no attention was paid to these threats.

Says Suit Has No Standing.

"Upon technical grounds alone, the suit of Mrs. Swift has no merit. She secured possession of her stock in the Harvester company only a few weeks ago and the transfer was made on the books of the company this month I understand. A person cannot buy stock in a corporation in order to make complaint of acts which took place prior to becoming a stockholder.

"It is interesting, as bearing upon motive, that an innocent person should deliberately buy an interest in an enterprise which he at once attacks as illegal, basing that attack upon matters he professes to have known for years.

Asked as to charges which allege that the International Harvester company in 1903 paid $15,000 to three labor leaders, Schardt, Cohen, and Driscoll, for the "purpose of bribing and corrupting them and inducing them to settle a strike at the Deering plant of the company," Mr. Miller said:

"As to these charges of 'strike graft' I don't believe they are true. It seems to me it is a palpable case of attempting to lug in a scandal which is particularly obnoxious at the present time."

Denies Monopoly Charge.

As to charges that the company is a monopoly, Mr. Miller said:

"The company bought its property and paid full value for it at the time of the purchase. It is conducting its legitimate business of manufacturing and selling its product. It will succeed if it furnishes a superior product at a lower price than its competitors and will fail if it does not. Any one is free to go into the business, and the company, although it does a large share of the business in its line, does not do it all."

Concerning charges that the company is

evading its just share of taxes the lawyer said:

"The company has visible, tangible assets, and their value is easily computed for assessment. There is no attempt to conceal its property and there has never been any complaint before that I know of that the company is not paying its due share of taxes to the states in which its property is. It is remarkable as an instance of holiness on Swift's part, after his conduct to his employers, that he should seek to injure his own investment by making the company in which he is interested pay more taxes than it is now assessed by the proper officials."

Plaintiff Quotes Scripture.

In connection with the filing of the bill Attorney Gilbert, for Mrs. Swift, gives out a statement in which he calls attention to two scriptural quotations and applies them to the directors of the company. These quotations are to be taken in conjunction with the fact that the company first brought suit against Swift. The quotations follow:

"Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of thine own eye and then thou shall see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye."—St. Matthew vii., 5.

And:

"So when they continued asking him, he lifted up himself and said unto them, He that is without sin among you, let him cast the first stone at her.

"And again he stooped down and wrote on the ground.

"And they which heard it, being convicted by their own conscience, went out one by one, beginning with the eldest, even unto the last: and Jesus was left alone and the woman standing in the midst."—St. John viii., 7-9.

Mr. Gilbert calls the attention of the directors of the International Harvester company to the above quotations, which he copied from a pocket bible invariably carried in his right-hand hip pocket.

Alleged Bribery of Lawmakers.

The detailed charges which are unfolded in the bill may be divided into four general classes. One relates to the use of money to corrupt legislatures, another to the use of money to bribe labor leaders, the third to the policy of the company in securing control of competing companies, and the fourth to the avoidance of taxes, the securing of rebates, etc.

Three legislatures are mentioned—Illinois, Kansas, and South Dakota. The charge in connection with the Illinois legislature deals with the binder twine bills introduced at the middle of the last session, providing for a state appropriation for the establishment of a binder twine plant at Joliet penitentiary. Swift, making his charges through Mrs. Swift, alleges that "the managing directors of the company, learning of the pendency of this bill, employed agents to defeat the same, and the same was defeated by the expenditure for that purpose of large sums of money by said managing directors out of the funds of the company."

C. S. Funk, general manager of one of the departments of the company, was in Springfield when this bill was dropped out of sight in committee. He answered the charge by declaring it absolutely false, and said that the only efforts of the company had been to prove to the legislature that to enter the binding twine business would mean financial loss.

Says $8,000 Was Spent in Kansas.

Two years ago, according to the charges, $8,000 was spent in the Kansas legislature to prevent the passage of a bill which would have prohibited the making of contracts between manufacturers and dealers binding the dealers to purchase from no competitors. It is alleged that the harvester company had been accustomed to enter into such contracts and spent $8,000 to defeat the measure.

In answer to this the representatives say that Swift is the only man who could be in full possession of the facts, as he was the man sent to the Kansas legislature on that occasion and that if anything dishonorable was done he was accountable for it. They asserted that the only bills which had been made in connection with the affair were for attorneys' bills and witness fees, all of which were legitimate.

In the same year a bill pending in the South Dakota legislature for the establishment of a binder twine plant was defeated, it is charged, "by the use of large sums of money contributed by the said International Harvester company."

Money Spent in Elections.

With these three specific accusations the following general charge is made:

"That ever since the organization of the said International Harvester company, it has been the practice of the managing directors of the company to expend, out of the moneys of the company, large sums in and about corruptly influencing elections in the state of Illinois and elsewhere; that such expenditures have been made partly through contributions to political campaign committees and partly through contributions to candidates for legislative offices, offices connected with the assessment of taxes, and offices connected with the municipal government of the city of Chicago and other cities in which it has been deemed advisable by the managing directors that the company should have the good will of the incumbents of these offices; that such expenditures and contributions have amounted to many thousands of dollars annually and that the same has been well calculated to result in great and irreparable injury to the reputation of the International Harvester company for honesty, fair dealing, and obedience to law."

The managing directors referred to are given as: Cyrus H. McCormick, Harold F. McCormick, Stanley McCormick, William Deering, Charles Deering, James Deering Cyrus Bentley, John J. Glessner, William H. Jones, and Richard F. Howe.

Charge of Labor Graft.

With regard to the charge that John C. Driscoll, Barney Cohen, and W. G. Schardt were paid $15,000 to prevent a strike of machinists at the McCormick plant of the company and to settle a strike at the Deering plant, the allegations are carried more generally in the set of "interrogations" than they are in the bill itself.

Questions are asked concerning the relation of John C. Fetzer to this $15,000 expenditure, but in the direct charge it is stated merely that:

"In the year 1903, the precise date being unknown, the managing directors of the company wrongfully and unlawfully caused to be paid out of the funds of the company the sum of $15,000 to one Schardt, one Cohen, and one Driscoll; that said three persons were at the time officers of an organization known as the Federation of Labor, and that the managing directors caused the sum of $15,000 to be paid to said three persons for the purpose of bribing and corrupting them and thereby inducing them to settle a strike of machinists and others then existing at the Deering plant and to prevent a threatened strike at the McCormick plant."

Railroad Rebates Over $1,000,000.

The bill also alleges that the McCormick company, prior to its transfer in 1902 to the International company, had unlawfully collected railroad rebates to the amount of more than $1,000,000. Since the formation of the International company, it is declared, the unlawful practice of receiving rebates has been kept up, and large sums of money are said to have been given the company by various railroads. The Illinois Northern Railroad company is said to have been the means of securing for the company most of the rebates, and Mrs. Swift asks that the directors answer in court concerning these alleged operations.

With regard to taxes the bill charges that the International company has committed "gross frauds" on the state of Illinois, Cook county, and Chicago by means of false and fraudulent returns of its property for assessment for the purpose of taxation. In 1903, 1904, and 1905 it is declared the company's personal property, subject to assessment in Chicago, amounted to $60,000,000 in each year. The amount returned for taxation of personal property in 1903, it is declared, was $1,250,000; in 1904, $2,000,000; and in 1905, not to exceed $2,500,000. The personal property taxes paid by the company in 1903, it is declared, amounted to $9,013.62; in 1904, $8,947.40; whereas, it is alleged, upon honest assessment, the amounts paid should have been more than $500,000 in each year.

Purchase of Competing Concerns.

The action of the directors with respect to the purchase of the property of certain other companies is criticised by Mrs. Swift. It is claimed that in 1902 the directors purchased the assets of the D. M. Osborne company, a New York corporation, for $4,000,000, the assets of the Aultman-Miller company, an Ohio corporation, for $700,000, and the capital stock of the Minneapolis Harvester company for $700,000.

The purchases of the stock and assets of the companies named, it is declared, was in pursuance of the conspiracy to obtain a monopoly. Mrs. Swift asserts the purchases were wholly unnecessary for the purposes of carrying on the International company's business, and were a fraudulent appropriation of the International company's money.

Monopoly of Twine Trade.

It is also alleged that during the present year the International company and the Plymouth Cordage company, which together are said to manufacture and sell at least 95 per cent of the binder twine used in the United States, have entered into a combination to monopolize the entire trade and to fix prices in violation of the laws of the various states.

It is revealed in the bill that the Keystone company, ostensibly a competitor of the International company, is in reality owned by that corporation.

Besides the past offenses complained of Mrs. Swift declares it is the intention of the managing directors of the big corporation to ultimately obtain a complete monopoly of the manufacture and sale of harvesting and other farm machinery in the United States, asserts they intend to disregard all laws which stand in their way which they safely can disregard, and intend to continue using money for corruption of public officers, and also to continue the alleged tax frauds.

Mrs. Swift declares that if the corrupt practices complained of are continued she fears the company will forfeit its right to do business.

Pages of "Interrogatories."

The "interrogatories" cover more than fifty pages of the printed bill presented to the court. Some of them are:

"Has the International Harvester company ever owned any real estate in the state of New Jersey?

"What members of the board of directors are residents of New Jersey, and how long have they lived there?

"How much stock did Cyrus H. McCormick own at the time of his death?

"Did Leander McCormick sell stock owned by him of the McCormick company, and, if so, how much did he receive therefor?

"How many kinds of harvesting machines and how many of each have been manufactured by the International company since its organization, and what has been the total cost of the manufacture and sale of each?

"At what prices have said machines, respectively, been sold to dealers, and at what prices to farmers?

Asks About Kansas Lobbyist.

"Did the International Harvester company of America, in 1903, have an agent in the state of Kansas of the name of B. L. Rees, and did Rees send to any director of the International company a copy of any bill pending before the Kansas legislature?

"Are you acquainted with a firm of lawyers in Kansas named Rossington, Smith & Husted, and did you pay to any of them $8,000 or any other sum for any purpose, if so what?

"Did the International company have an agent in South Dakota in 1903 named Lamb, and an agent named Horace L. Daniels, and did Daniels act as agent for the International Harvester company in the use of money among members of the legislature of South Dakota to defeat proposed legislation pertaining to the manufacture of binder twine? If so, when was money sent, to whom, and how much?

"Was there in 1905 before the Illinois assembly any bill which enacted into law would have permitted the employment of convicts in penal institutions in Illinois to manufacture binder twines?

"Did the company expend any money preventing the passage of said bill? If so, how much? To whom was the money paid, and for what purpose?

"Did not John C. Fetzer in 1903 receive $15,000 for the purpose of bribing labor leaders in reference to pending or threatened strike?

"How many tons of freight has the Illinois Northern railroad company carried from Sept. 30, 1902, down to the present time?

"Has not one of the purposes of operation of this railroad been to enable the International Harvester company to secure a rebate from other railroad companies?"

Summonses in chancery have been issued against all the defendants.

SEEKS ARREST OF OWNERS OF 40 UNMUZZLED DOGS.

Stephen Brabrook Continues Crusade on South Side—Twenty-six Additional Warrants Issued—Two Women Fined.

Stephen Brabrook's crusade against unmuzzled dogs was continued yesterday, when he swore out warrants in Justice Cochrane's court for the arrest of twenty-six additional owners of dogs who have allowed their pets on the streets unmuzzled. With the fourteen warrants secured Monday, Brabrook now has filed complaints against forty alleged violators of the dog muzzle ordinance. He says he has evidence against as many more.

When the teamsters' strike is settled, according to Chief O'Neill, the police department will aid Brabrook in his attempts to keep unmuzzled dogs off public highways. The warrants issued yesterday were for the following persons:

Backus, Mrs. G. V., 4029 Ellis avenue.
Bauer, F., 3140 Rhodes avenue.
Bertaiatt, 64 Forty-second place.
Biel, Miss, 221 Twenty-ninth street.
Coldray, N. G., 106 Thirty-first street.
Essendoup, Mrs. 221 Twenty-ninth street.
Fassett, R., 2340 Calumet avenue.
Fox, Peter, 2512 Prairie avenue.
Geary, 19 Thirty-fifth street.
Goetz, Adam, 115 Twenty-ninth street.
Hammond, John, 4228 Greenwood avenue.
Harris, W. B., 138 Thirtieth street.
Haskell, F. F., 2824 Prairie avenue.
Howard, A., 200 Oakwood boulevard.
Hyde, George, 53 Twenty-sixth street.
Johnson, Mrs. 136 Thirty-first street.
Jones, R., 2312 Cottage Grove avenue.
Kelley, R., 3023 Groveland avenue.
Logan, F. G., 2919 Prairie avenue.
McIntyre, Mrs. John, 4114 Ellis avenue.
Morgan, William E., 4106 Ellis avenue.
Ratsch, Edward, 4124 Ellis avenue.
Terhune, James R., 3003 Groveland avenue.
Wade, H., 37 East Twenty-ninth street.
Waterfall, S., 201 Thirty-first street.
Wilson, Walter H., 2619 Prairie avenue.

Mrs. F. F. Jacobs, 3901 Lake avenue, and Mrs. Alexander Dunlap, 4037 Lake avenue, pleaded guilty in Justice Cochrane's court yesterday to Brabrook's charge and were fined $2. Brabrook denies that the witness money he gets from the county is his inducement to swear out the warrants.

FAIL TO RECOGNIZE SMALLPOX.

Physicians Err in Diagnosis, Four Cases of Disease Are Found, and Many Are Vaccinated.

An entire neighborhood has been exposed to smallpox through the failure of physicians to diagnose the disease correctly the city health department discovered yesterday.

Dr. Herman Spalding, chief medical inspector, detailed physicians last night, who vaccinated all those who may have come in contact with the victims.

The cases were reported as chicken pox and were found when Mary Leister, 41 years old, 3446 Oakley avenue, was discovered to have smallpox and was removed to the isolation hospital. Cases of the same nature were found at 3436 Oakley avenue, where three children were ill. They were taken to the isolation hospital.

EVERY BABY WINS FIRST PRIZE.

Judges in Fulton Street Church Contest Devise a Way to Please All the Mothers.

The judges appointed to award the prize for the prettiest baby in the show at the Fulton Street Methodist church last evening, by a stroke of diplomacy won the approval of the fifteen mothers of the contestants. They awarded a first prize, consisting of a bouquet of flowers, to each baby. Additional prizes were given to the oldest and the youngest boy contestant and the oldest and the youngest girl contestant. Mrs. A. G. Diamond was chairman of the judges.

Select a Diamond.

Out of our million dollar stock. Easy monthly payments. Lottie Bros. & Co., 3d fl., 92 State-st.

BOOM IN PROOF OF STRIKE GRAFT

Several Union Leaders for First Time Express Wish to Aid State.

TELL ABOUT DRISCOLL.

Assistant State's Attorney Much More Hopeful of Definite Results.

Union leaders yesterday for the first time since the beginning of the grand jury inquiry into labor graft expressed a desire to aid the state in uncovering corruption. They generally were opposed to Shea's methods. Several unionists, who have a reputation for honesty among employers as well as among their own followers, gave details of strike settlements in which John C. Driscoll had figured, and the stories were not to the credit of the "labor commissioner."

Assistant State's Attorney Fake appeared more encouraged than the day before, when it became evident that the Employers' association and labor leaders who had promised to aid the investigation were not doing their part.

"We are working on two new leads," said Mr. Fake. "I cannot promise that there will be indictments, but if new evidence and information that we have received today develops I am hopeful of something more than a mere report by the grand jury on labor conditions."

New Testimony from Yards.

Mr. Fake received, in the evening, information that may cause him to reopen the investigation of graft charges in connection with the stockyards strike. It was said that $8,000 was paid to Shea, Albert Young, and other leaders to prevent a sympathetic walkout of the teamsters during the trouble at the yards last year. Arthur Meeker and T. J. Connors of Armour & Co. were interrogated on this proposition and denied any knowledge of it, but Mr. Fake later received information that the money was paid by wholesale business interests that were dependent on the yards for their supplies of meat. It is probable a prominent grocer will be asked to appear before the grand jury to see if he can throw any light on the alleged transaction.

Frank Ray Tells About Driscoll.

Two labor leaders who have fought Driscoll and Shea on graft gave additional evidence in the afternoon.

Frank Ray, business agent of the Commission Wagon Drivers, who was accused by Shea and Driscoll of having received $5,000 for his influence in preventing a walkout of teamsters during the stockyards strike—a walkout which was not prevented, for the labor leaders who made the agreement could not keep their promise—said to the jury:

"I never have received a dollar from Driscoll for the settlement of any strike. He never gave me a check. He lies when he says that I signed a telegram to Clarence Darrow, urging Mr. Darrow not to run for mayor and received pay for my signature. I know nothing about any graft in connection with the stockyards strike except what I have read in the newspapers."

Ray gave considerable inside information about Driscoll. He said he had served a long time on the arbitration board organized by Driscoll before he realized Driscoll's character. He found him out first when in the strike of the gas wagon drivers of the People's Gaslight and Coke company, two years ago, a settlement was arranged with the striking drivers by which they received 50 cents a week less wages than they were getting when they struck.

Ray also told how Driscoll had come to be a labor commissioner. It was during the strike of the Morgan & Wright rubber makers in 1903. The strike involved coal teamsters, stationery engineers and firemen, plumbers, steam fitters, and other trades.

President Snow of the American Rubber trust had heard of Driscoll and called on him for assistance. Driscoll used diplomacy and disbursed $1,875 among five unions and secured a settlement with the strikers. He received a $5,000 fee and is said to receive still a $2,000 salary from the rubber trust.

The witness also gave a history of how Driscoll had tried to involve him in calling out the commission wagon drivers, and some other information that he would not divulge outside of the jury room.

Paid to Avert Imaginary Strikes.

Daniel Furman, former secretary of the truck drivers' union, also testified about Driscoll. He told of Driscoll's securing $250 from Selz, Schwab & Co. for preventing a sympathetic strike of teamsters in 1903.

"I was secretary of the truck drivers at that time," said Furman, "and know for a fact the teamsters had no idea of striking in sympathy with the dissatisfied shoe workers. In fact, the teamsters did not even know that there was a strike of the shoe workers until long after the settlement was made. Driscoll told me the story himself. He said that the next time it happened he would get $1,000 from the firm.

"Driscoll also told me how he had held up the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply company for $1,000 during a strike of teamsters."

Furman acknowledged receiving money from Driscoll on two occasions.

"He gave me $750 during the strike against the Morgan and Wright company in July, 1903, but that was for teamsters who were obliged to lie idle during the strike of the rubber workers."

Has Heard of Wrecking Crews.

The jury asked Furman if he knew anything about "educational committees" or "wrecking crews."

"I have heard of them" he answered, "but have no personal knowledge of them or their workings. I would like the jury to understand that if I can secure any information of violence or graft that involves unionists I will bring it to the jury myself." Ray had made a similar promise and both men said they would refresh their memories and give the jury the benefit of anything that would be of value along the line of the investigation.

A. J. Reed, business agent of the furniture wagon drivers, said that he had no personal knowledge of graft.

"A good many of these strikes were settled by Driscoll for considerably less money than he claimed to have paid," said Reed. "Driscoll did a good deal of his work by being a 'good fellow.' He never had any use for men like Furman, Ray, or myself, who wouldn't booze with him.

"It stands to reason that Driscoll made a good deal more out of the labor game than the salary he received. Five years ago I knew him as a driver on a furniture wagon. Now he's a rich man."

Agreement with Brick Trust.

The jury devoted a good part of the day to searching for evidence of a secret understanding between the teamsters and the large brick manufacturers, included in the so-called brick trust, by which strikes were declared by Driscoll to have been called against smaller firms, and bricks manufactured outside of Chicago were not allowed to enter into competition with Chicago brick.

Thomas Hughes, business agent of the Lime and Cement Wagon Drivers' union, was closely questioned on this point, but denied any knowledge of such an understanding. He said that he knew Driscoll but slightly, though he and Driscoll served together on the board of arbitration.

Charles Hank, business agent of the Brickmakers' union, was also interrogated on the secret understanding between the teamsters and the brick trust.

"There is nothing of the kind," he said. "There are strikes among the men employed by the trust."

He could not name any of such strikes, however, when interrogated by the jury, although that body had heard evidence concerning strikes against a number of the smaller concerns. Regarding the payment of money to brickmakers and loaders, to prevent strikes, Hank said:

"There is a contract which provides a penalty of 24 cents a thousand brick for all made over a certain size. The manufacturers are anxious to make the large size brick because it sells better. When they exceed the dimensions named in the contract the fine is collected by the brickmakers and loaders, or there is a strike. The other employes in the yard also demand pay for waiting time."

G. J. Heimann, a brick manufacturer, who told of a strike in his plant a year ago, admitted that he had been obliged to pay the strikers on account of the larger brick.

J. T. Gray, secretary of the Illinois Brick company, told of difficulties with the brickmakers and teamsters, but the jury was unable to discover from him that there had ever been a strike involving any member of the brick trust. He denied that he had paid money to P. J. McMahon, president of the brick drivers, or to Charles Hank.

Driscoll Again on Stand.

Driscoll continued his story of the strikes he had settled, refreshing his memory by the canceled checks, and then went into generalities. Some of the checks showed that money had been paid to Albert Young, Hugh McGee, James Barry, Charles Fieldstack, formerly business agent of the office building janitors; Edward Flynn, former business agent of the Ice Team Wagon Drivers; and many other union leaders.

Driscoll was less talkative than usual when he left the jury room after receiving the information that he probably would not be recalled. The day before he had promised to make a formal statement as soon as his evidence was delivered, but he declined to do it yesterday, promising that it would be made at some future time.

Girl to Testify Today.

Alice Walsh, the former waitress, expects to go before the grand jury today. She claims that she will tell a story of threats made against her if she does not tell all that Shea divulged to her on the subject of graft.

"I was taken into a State street department store today," she said last night, "and introduced to four strange men by Mr. Fake. These men threatened me with arrest for living in a disorderly house if I did not tell everything I know about Shea. I was afraid of the men and I already have told Mr. Healy all that I know."

MABEL JACKMAN ACCUSED BY THE STATE AUTHORITIES.

After Death of Mrs. Lyons in Indiana Avenue House, Charge of Keeping Unauthorized Hospital Is Made.

Healing by faith, the police allege, still continues at the house of Mabel Jackman, 3538 Indiana avenue, and an investigation, resulting from the death of Mrs. John Lyons, 324 West Forty-third street, will be made by the state authorities. Disclosures made to Lieut. Mulcahy of the Stanton avenue station are said to show that Mrs. Jackman is at the head of an unauthorized hospital. This constitutes a violation of the statutes.

It was reported that attempts had been made to keep the death and funeral of Mrs. Lyons a secret, but this is denied by Lewis E. Hamburg, 3725 Cottage Grove avenue, who directed the funeral. He asserted that all the members of Mrs. Lyons' family and about forty other persons were in attendance at the funeral.

John Lyons, husband of the woman, also said there was no mystery surrounding the case.

"My wife went to Mrs. Jackman's house on April 6 last," said he, "and remained there until her death. I was at my wife's bedside when she died, at 4 o'clock Saturday morning. I was called over there by some one in the house, sent by Mrs. Jackman, when she feared my wife's condition was becoming serious.

"I believe that Mrs. Jackman did all any one could have done for my wife; certainly more than could have been done for her at home. They had been friends for years.

It is said at Mrs. Jackman's house that Nellie Simmons, who was taken from there by the police several months ago, returned as soon as she was able. Dr. J. R. Price, who has been treating her there, says she is improving.

Although a faith healer, Dr. Price told Lieut. Mulcahy that he treated the patients at Mrs. Jackman's with medicine.

"Of course faith healing is a fake," he said.

"It's just like religion, and priests are allowed to go about faking; so why shouldn't we?" the physician is reported to have said.

HORSEMAN CHASED BY POLICE.

Drunken Man on Stolen Steed Eludes Bluecoats in Race Through Washington Park.

A drunken man mounted on a horse led the police a chase of nearly an hour through Washington park last evening. The equestrian, who was poorly dressed, was first seen riding at top speed through the park from the Sixty-first street entrance. His horse was bare back and was guided only by a halter.

The patrol wagon from the Hyde Park police station was called. Loaded with policemen it took up the chase. The horseman, however, could turn corners quicker than his pursuers and when capture seemed certain the rider would turn across the lawn and distance his pursuers. A few minutes later he would appear at the edge of a group of shrubbery and with a yell ride at breakneck speed across the lawn.

He kept up this game of hide and seek for nearly an hour and then disappeared. Some time later the horse he had ridden was found exhausted at the Sixty-first street station of the elevated road. The police discovered that the steed had been stolen from Dr. Amos Hall, 7326 Ellis avenue.

ARREST TWO AT RUSH STREET.

Teamster and Companion Fail to Heed Danger Signal When Bridge Is to Open.

Two more arrests were made yesterday for failure to heed the danger signal at the Rush street bridge. Those arrested were Anthony Clark, 25 years old, a teamster, and John Janisek, 16 years old, who was with him.

Preparatory to the swinging of the bridge the warning bell sounded. When the bridge was about to swing Clark drove up the north approach. Policeman Ben Reed signaled him to stop, but he drove upon the bridge.

The police search for the occupants of the automobile which killed Mrs. Eliza Woods continued when Leo Stein, 3421 Vernon avenue, was called to the Cottage Grove avenue station. He is an intimate friend of Richard Williams, one of the witnesses to the accident. Nothing material was learned from him.

For Feeble Children.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

A pleasant-tasting, effective tonic for sickly, fretty, or feeble children with weak digestion.

A Crackerjack English Girl Marksman.

Miss Annie Primm is one of the best shots in England. She is only 14 years old, and together with her two younger brothers, aged 9 and 11 respectively, is a holder of the N. R. A. marksman's certificate. She has been shooting barely six months and only during school holidays and has won seven prizes in nine competitions, her best score being 181 out of a possible 200.

WILL SHUT DOWN MINES.

OPERATORS ASSOCIATION TO CLOSE ILLINOIS COAL SHAFTS.

Thirty Thousand Miners Will Be Thrown Out of Work While New Agreement Is Being Made with the United Mineworkers—Action Is Decided On at Meeting of Employers—Is Due to Shot Firers' Law—Radical Change Demanded.

Springfield, Ill., June 20.—[Special.]—Practically every coal mine in the state of Illinois—in which 30,000 men are employed—will shut down June 30 to remain closed until the United Mineworkers of Illinois make a new contract with the Illinois Coal Operators' association.

This decision was arrived at today in the conference of the operators' association, at which 95 per cent of the members were either present in person or by proxy, and over 50 per cent of the independent operators of Illinois also were in attendance. The conclusion was arrived at unanimously.

The united mineworkers probably will be called into convention in this city early in July. The executive board of the miners' organization will convene here Saturday to consider such plans as may seem advisable. No compromise proposition was advanced to the miners by the operators and all the contracts with the miners are considered abrogated.

The action taken by the operators in declaring all contracts abrogated by the miners is followed by declarations from the officials of the latter that the call for a new contract will be followed by insistence on more liberal terms than were granted in the present agreements.

Will Demand Radical Change.

The operators, on the other hand, will not only insist on reimbursement for the additional expense entailed by the operation of the new law, but will demand a radical change in the present scale. They will insist on a wage agreement with screen instead of mine run basis. This contention, it is said, will place the mines of Illinois on a fair competitive standing with Indiana and other states where the screen basis exists.

The operators in the resolutions drafted today state that they are prepared to negotiate with the miners a new scale based on the provisions of the shot firers' law. This provision provoked the only discussion in the convention. Commissioner Herman Justi of the Illinois Operators' association declared that the probabilities of a joint conference with the miners for the purpose of considering a new scale were at present not strong.

President H. C. Perry of the united mineworkers, after the announcement of the decision of the operators was received, expressed himself as in nowise disturbed over the action of that body.

Miners Will Hold Convention.

"I will not discuss the matter," he said. "There will be a meeting of our executive board on Saturday at which we will prepare some plan for the future. It is more than likely that a convention with representation from each local of the state will be called in a few weeks, but when I cannot say now. Personally I cannot see where the contention is made that we have violated our contracts. I am willing to submit our agreement to an arbitration committee composed of any lawyers in the state. I am satisfied they will find no violation of a single clause of the contract as a result of the shot firers' law."

The treasury of the united mineworkers at present contains approximately $500,000. the officials of the miners' organization cannot touch this under present conditions without the sanction of the different locals of the state, either by a referendum vote or by action in convention.

LYNCH IS DEPOSED BY UNION.

Metal Men Vote President of Polishers and Buffers' National Organization Out of Office.

Meriden, Conn., June 20.—Edward J. Lynch of Brooklyn, president of the International Union of Polishers, Buffers, and Metal Workers of North America, has been voted out of office. Edward P. Coyle of this city, one of the official counters at the recent election, announced the result today.

The fight was one of the bottest that has ever taken place in the order, the majority of the successful candidate being only 116. There are 20,000 members of the union throughout the country. J. J. Cullen was elected secretary and treasurer.

DEBS TO START NEW UNION.

Will Embrace Entire Working Class and Deny Identity of Labor and Capital's Interests.

Terre Haute, Ind., June 20.—Eugene V. Debs, one time socialist candidate for president, today announced the plan of the new Industrial union, which will be launched in Chicago next week. Debs denies that the Industrial union is to be a rival of the American Federation of Labor, but says it will embrace the entire working class and will repudiate the alleged identity of interests between capital and labor.

SELLS ADULTERANT; IS SUED.

Fred Bergholtz Is Charged by City Chemist with Supplying Milk Dealers with Formaline.

Dr. J. F. Blehn, director of the city health laboratory, has discovered the source of the adulteration of the milk and cream sold by several dealers, and suit has been started in Justice Gibbons' court yesterday against Fred Bergholtz, 714 Sixtieth street, for selling formalin to the dealers.

Formalin is declared to be highly injurious, and its use to prevent souring and to preserve the original state of the milk is prohibited by the department. The adulterant was found in several samples, but it could not be ascertained who was selling the preparation.

Many of the dealers shielded Bergholtz, although they declared that they did not know they were purchasing a poisonous preservative, as they had been led to believe that it was entirely harmless.

$21.35 ASBURY PARK AND RETURN, Via the Wabash.

June 29 to July 2 the Wabash will sell excursion tickets from Chicago to Asbury Park, N. J., via Niagara Falls and New York, at $21.35. Return limit Aug. 31 by deposit and payment of 50 cents. Free ride on the Hudson river. Write for Wabash N. E. A. folder telling all about the trip. City ticket office, 97 Adams street.

TEAMSTERS SEEM READY TO YIELD.

Anti-Shea Committee Will Endeavor to Arrange Peace Conference Today.

HOPE TO SETTLE STRIKE.

Employers Say Terms Formerly Submitted Must Be Accepted by the Union.

The teamsters' strike today assumes a rainbow prospect of peace. Employers and strikers are ready to meet on a more conciliatory footing than at any time in the past. The teamsters, in particular, are in a mood to hasten the end.

The Teamsters' Joint council received the report of its new strike committee last night. "Progress" was reported. A mass meeting of teamsters will be held tonight in Bricklayers' hall, Peoria and West Monroe streets. The exact object of this meeting is a mystery, but it is reported that it is to feel the sentiment of the rank and file of the teamsters in the matter of accepting the terms the employers have announced as the only ones that will be considered. It is reported also that the national executive of the teamsters will attempt to get a vote before the meeting on the question of calling off the strike unconditionally.

Opening Wedge for Peace.

The opening wedge to a renewal of peace negotiations, it is believed, will be secured this afternoon when the new "anti-Shea" committee from the teamsters' joint council waits upon John V. Farwell Jr. in an effort to arrange a meeting.

This visit will be in no sense a peace conference in itself. Although Mr. Farwell admitted that he was in a position to speak for all the employers, he said he was not in favor of settling the strike unless full representation from both sides were present.

Mr. Farwell will examine the credentials of the teamsters' committee and listen to its propositions. If both are satisfactory he probably will ask the "action" committee of the Employers' association to pass upon the terms offered.

From what he said last night the strikers will have to make any concessions which may be necessary to bridge the gulf between them and the employers.

Must Accept Employers' Terms.

"Unless the teamsters are ready to accept the settlement clauses presented for their consideration at the last peace conference," said Mr. Farwell, "it will be useless for them to apply to me. The employers stand unequivocally where they stood three weeks ago. It will be difficult even to hold many of the employers to the conditions made at that time, as many of them are growing more confident daily."

While insisting that he had made no appointment with the strikers' committee, Mr. Farwell did not intimate that the employers were opposed to further discussions with the teamsters.

"We always have been willing to meet a committee which is prepared to accept our terms," he said.

The two features of the employers' proposition to which the teamsters objected are the maintenance of police protection and the discarding of the union buttons. The teamsters, it is said, are willing to waive the police question, which leaves the buttons dispute practically the sole obstacle in the way.

With President Shea sulking in his tent his enemies on the new peace committee of the joint council are growing more optimistic each minute.

"Perhaps they can settle it and perhaps not," was Shea's cynical remark.

Union Men Are Hopeful.

But Harry Cork and his associates, who compose the reformed committee, paid little attention to Shea and the cold water which the "dictator" tried to throw on their plans.

"We are well satisfied with the outlook," said Cork at night. "Nothing definite has been accomplished today, but the committee has laid out its course in detail. I will not say whether, in case peace negotiations fail, we will recommend the calling off of the strike."

Cork explained that the members of the committee have power to end the strike without consulting either President Shea or the joint council.

The peace committee spent the day in trying to ascertain what percentage of the strikers are likely to get their old positions back. To this purpose subcommittees were sent to the various strike affected houses. These emissaries reported to the council in the evening. From the information which they gathered it was believed by the strike leaders that more than 50 per cent of the men now out of work will be reinstated. They had no assurances from the employers on this score, but based their calculations on conditions in the strike breakers' ranks. Many nonunion drivers, they asserted, will leave their jobs the moment the strike is called off.

Mayor Expects Peace Soon.

Mayor Dunne and Sheriff Barrett were among those closely in touch with the strike situation who foresaw the approaching end of the controversy.

"I understand," said the mayor, "that the strike is almost over. I have heard that it is nearing its end, and the news certainly is pleasing to me."

In taking the position that local express wagons are like public hacks and must deliver to all parts of the city under penalty of suffering revocation of licenses, the mayor added fuel to the teamowners' dispute, which a week ago nearly caused a strike of 8,000 drivers.

In a letter to S. W. Roth, 36 La Salle street, the mayor replied as follows to the protest of 2,600 retail grocers, who complained about the "neutrality" of the teamowners:

"I have received certain petitions, signed by a number of retail grocers, relating to the refusal of express wagons to carry goods in the city, and in answer thereto would say that an express wagon is like a public hack, in other words, is a retail carrier, and, if it has a license from the city, it is bound to deliver goods from one portion of the city to any other portion of the city, and, in case of its refusal so to do, it is liable to lose its license.

Grocers to Ignore Strike.

Retail grocers and marketmen of Cook county met at the Sherman house last night and decided to receive goods from jobbing houses whether the wagons making deliveries are protected by police or not, if the strike is not ended by June 25.

"Great inconvenience has been caused for our members," said a member of the executive committee, "by their refusing to accept goods under the present system of delivery from the jobbers.

"After consideration by the associations affiliated with the central committee of retail grocers and marketmen of Cook county it was decided to notify the strikers that the support thus far given the teamsters will be withdrawn. The associations have been led to this step by learning that department stores alleged to be under the ban are delivering goods daily to families of union men.

Signs of Break Apparent.

Signs of further breaks in the ranks of the strikers, which began on Monday, were apparent, especially at the State street stores and in the lumber district. Former drivers of the buses running between State street and the Northwestern railroad depot applied at union headquarters in the morning and asked permission to take back their jobs. They were told to wait for a few days. The express companies began making deliveries in South Water street without protests from the unions. This was taken as an indication that the backbone of opposition among the commission drivers is broken.

George Damm, a deputy sheriff employed to guard an American Express company wagon, was held to the Criminal court at the Harrison street police station on a charge of assaulting George Miller, 374 Wells street, a conductor employed by the same company. Jerry McCarthy, business agent of the Truck Drivers' union, who was arrested for disorderly conduct, secured a continuance until June 29.

REVELL & CO.

TO-DAY:

Dresser Sale.

13.75

This Princess Dresser complete, made in fine oak, has French bevel plate mirror 3 feet high, has two large drawers, brass trimmings, carved ornaments, this bargain 13.75.

Cor. Adams-st. and Wabash-av.

MOSSLER'S NOW AT **50 JACKSON**

¶ Cold facts for Hot Days.

SERGE and HOMESPUN

2-piece Summer Suits at $18, $20, $22 and $25. The Mossler stock is not only a boon for proportionate men who would dress well. The tall man who never "could wear a ready-made suit" becomes a convert to the "Ready-to-use" Mossler garments—when he sees them. It's money saving for the long fellow.

Men of more than average size should know this place.

MOSSLER CO.—50 JACKSON

WAR RECORD SAVES A MAN FROM LIFE IMPRISONMENT.

Former British Soldier Gains Funds for New Trial from President of Chicago Edison Company and Is Acquitted.

Had not Charles Carter, a former British soldier, served with honor during the Boer war he probably would be serving a life sentence at Joliet for killing a negro named Chandler. He was acquitted yesterday of the charge after once having been adjudged guilty.

Samuel Insull, president of the Chicago Edison company, is the man to whom Carter owes his freedom, for it was he who furnished funds for an appeal to the supreme court and for the second trial. Mr. Insull became interested in the case after reading of Carter's conviction and the story of his deeds in the Boer war.

At the close of the South African struggle Carter came to Chicago. While in the British military service he had been given several medals for bravery. Carter had considerable money when he came to Chicago, but lost it all being "a good fellow." He then went to work as a bartender in a saloon at Fifteenth and State streets. One night a negro named Chandler attacked his employer and Carter rushed to his rescue. In the fight which followed the negro was killed.

Carter has been given employment by B. Insull at the Chicago Edison company's plant.

FEED YOUNG GIRLS RIGHT!

See below.

Great care should be taken at the critical period when the young girl is just merging into womanhood that the diet shall contain all that is upbuilding, and nothing harmful.

At that age the structure is being formed and if formed of a healthy, sturdy character health and happiness will follow; on the other hand, unhealthy cells may be built in, and a sick condition slowly supervene which, if not checked, may ripen into a chronic disease and cause life-long suffering.

A young lady says:

"Coffee began to have such an effect on my stomach a few years ago that I was compelled to quit using it. It brought on headaches, pains in my muscles, and nervousness.

"I tried to use tea in its stead, but found its effects even worse than those I suffered from coffee. Then for a long time I drank milk alone at my meals, but it never helped me physically, and at last it palled on me. A friend came to the rescue with the suggestion that I try Postum Coffee.

"I did so, only to find at first that I didn't fancy it. But I had heard of so many persons who had been benefited by its use that I persevered, and when I had it brewed right found it grateful in flavor and soothing and strengthening to my stomach. I can find no words to express my feeling of what I owe to Postum Food Coffee!

"In every respect it has worked a wonderful improvement—the headaches, nervousness, the pains in my side and back, all the distressing symptoms yielded to the magic power of Postum. My brain seems also to share in the betterment of my physical condition; it

LL & CO.
O-DAY:
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13.75
Dresser complete, made
French bevel plate mir-
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"GET RICH" FIRM MUST "GET RIGHT"

Lobb of Continental Financing Company So Advises Minneapolis Concern.

HOW DID FORMER DO IT?

Receiver Wonders if Influence with Department Stopped Fraud Order.

The Continental Financing company, an alleged "get rich quick" concern whose affairs are now under the direction of the district court, and whose victims are many, sent "get next" to the postoffice department at Washington and were things "adjusted" through the instrumentality of a Chicago attorney whose name so far has not been mentioned?

This question was first suggested by a letter published in THE TRIBUNE Monday morning. The author of this letter, which was addressed to J. W. Lobb, secretary of the Continental Financing company, was Supreme Court Justice Simeon P. Shope, senior member of the law firm of Shope, Whiting, Zane & Weber, 100 Washington street. It ran as follows:

"Dear Mr. Lobb: We are closing up our books and I had intended sending you a little memorandum of my charges against you for services in the Continental Finance company's affairs, but have neglected to do so. My entire bill for revising contract and adjusting matters with the P. O. people amounts to $300. I did not want to make any formal entry upon our books because of the character of the services to be done, and have kept a memorandum of it simply and shall be glad to carry it upon our books as a cash item. I will therefore be glad to be in receipts of a check closing that account to date. I am, with assurances of high personal regard, yours truly,

S. P. SHOPE."

Merely a Dun, Says Shope.

Mr. Shope when seen at his office yesterday admitted the authorship of the letter, but was asked what was meant by the words "adjusting matters with the P. O. people," and stated that the expression was merely used to "hurry up" the payment of the bill. He denied he had used any influence with the postoffice department either in Chicago or Washington in behalf of the Continental Financing company and declared that the letter could not be interpreted literally without doing injustice both to himself and to postoffice authorities.

"The firm did a little business for Mr. Lobb about eight months ago," he said. "I never acted as attorney for the Finance company, although solicited to do so. Mr. Lobb came into the office and expressed a fear that the postoffice authorities might interfere with the concern's use of the mails. He wanted my opinion of whether the contract issued to subscribers was within the law. I looked this contract over and gave him my opinion that it should be redrafted. I think I pointed out in what respects it should be remodeled.

"I remember correctly Lobb said he was under constant apprehension of prosecution by the government and wanted to get out of the business. In order to do so he wished to organize an indemnifying company to take care of the contract holders and possibly merge the Finance company into their concern.

"I never made any effort to communicate with the postoffice department in behalf of the concern and will say that never, directly or indirectly, here or elsewhere, did I have any communication with the authorities. I simply told Mr. Lobb that it was impossible to tell what the postal authorities might do if circumstances might at any time alter their view of the company's character. I certainly did not know the postoffice inspectors had made any investigation of the concern. I read it in the papers in connection with the recent court proceedings."

"Go to Washington and Get Right."

That Mr. Lobb's fears that he might come in contact with the postoffice authorities were founded to a considerable extent appears from a letter written after he had been cited to Washington to show why a fraud order should not be issued against his company. The day that the receiver took charge of the Continental's affairs a letter was found that apparently had just been written by Secretary Lobb to George J. Crane, president of the German American Investment company of Minneapolis. Crane had submitted an investment proposition to Lobb for his opinion. The latter, after stating that the scheme promised too much and would not "finance out" and would, if advertised, probably get Crane's concern into trouble with the government ended his letter with the following language:

"The thing for you to do now is to go to Washington, see where you are at, and get right."

The words "get right" were underscored. If any influence was used in the postoffice department in behalf of the Continental company it was evidently employed at Washington for the Chicago authorities, after investigating the concern, forwarded to Washington a strong recommendation that a fraud order be issued against the concern.

It was expected that this order would issue and the state's attorney waited a month before proceeding against the financing company, in order to use the government's fraud order in his bill asking for a receivership. The order failing to appear Attorney General Stead brought his bill before Judge Honoré and the company was thrown into the hands of a receiver last Saturday.

Attorney Gordon A. Ramsay, who represents Attorney General Stead in the case, said in the afternoon:

"In justice to Postoffice Inspector Ketcham I will say that some time in May he made a recommendation that a fraud order be issued denying the company the use of the mails. I don't understand why the order was not issued, unless it was that sufficient time had not passed for the department to act in the matter."

Agent of the Company Arrested.

It has been learned that one of the agents of the company was not so fortunate in evading prosecution as the heads of the company. Some time ago an agent of the concern in Aurora, Ill., by the name of C. A. Arnett was arrested and held to the grand jury for alleged illegal action in soliciting money for the Financing company. The suit was brought by J. B. Schermerhorn of Yorkville.

As explained by Attorney Ramsay, Arnett induced Schermerhorn to take out a contract for an $18,000 loan, promising that after he had made a few monthly payments he would be given the loan. Arnett was a vigorous advertiser of the merits of the Financing company, one of his advertisements inviting the public to "Come, pull our latchstring." Schermerhorn was attracted by the hospitality of Arnett's advertisement and evidently made an effort to pull the latchstring. On Oct. 25, 1904, he paid Arnett $540. The latter receipted for this amount as the "agent of the Continental Finance company."

After a time Schermerhorn became suspicious of the concern and asked for the return of his money or the fulfillment of some of the promises made by Arnett. Finally, becoming tired of the evasive answers with which the letters to the firm were met, he swore out a warrant for Arnett's arrest. As far as Attorney Ramsay has learned, Arnett is still under bonds to appear before the grand jury of Kane county.

Money Drawn by Wulff and Lobb.

Henry Wulff, president of the Continental Financing company, stated a few days ago that he had received no salary from the company and had drawn out of the treasury only $300 since his connection with the concern. An examination of the company's books shows that on Sept. 7, 1904, Mr. Wulff received $1,000 "on account," and on May 8, 1905, $221.25, also "on account." Mr. Wulff also stated that J. W. Lobb, the secretary, received a salary of $3,000 a year. According to Attorney Ramsay, who has examined the cash book, the amounts drawn by Lobb between March 31, 1904, and May 31, 1905, aggregate $11,351.

Lake Forest Students Present Hamlet as Their Annual Commencement Week Play.

A feature of the commencement week at Lake Forest college was the presentation of the play of "Hamlet" by the students. F. W. Diver took the part of Hamlet. In the picture he is standing at the extreme left, wearing a black robe. Ophelia was represented by Miss Jane Smith, wearing a veil. Miss Grace Stoell represents the queen and S. E. Churchill the king. They are standing together in the middle of the picture.

GIRLS TESTIFY TO DUNNE.

VICTIMS OF DANCE HALL BROUGHT BEFORE THE MAYOR.

Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon Plans an Object Lesson for City Executive and Marshals Fourteen Charges of the Juvenile Court as Showing Effect of West Side Resort, Where Liquors Are Sold to Minors and Evil Effects Follow.

Mayor Dunne received an object lesson as to the workings of certain dance halls yesterday. Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon, prominent in reformatory work and a candidate for trustee of the state university on the last democratic ticket, administered it.

Mrs. Solomon's efforts at reform and rescue work have been confined largely to the Ghetto district, and she has been trying for some time to have abolished a dance hall in Twelfth street, near Union street, against which many complaints have been made to her. She thought if the mayor could get at first hand the stories which have been told her it would be better than secondary evidence, and yesterday afternoon she marshaled her witnesses.

She walked to the city hall and into the mayor's office at the head of fourteen girls, ranging in age from 15 to 18 years, and of varying nationalities and conditions in life. She had brought them from the Juvenile court, where they had been on trial charged with various offenses, mainly that of leading a dissolute life.

Strange Procession Enters Office.

It was a strange procession. Some of the girls were shamefaced and hanging back; others laughing and giggling as if it was all a great joke. They were guarded by officers of the court and waited on benches in the mayor's outer office until such time as he could listen to them.

Mrs. Solomon went in alone to see Mr. Dunne and told him they were all girls who had got into trouble on account of the dance hall in question.

"I do not say all girls who go there are ruined," she said, "some are able to take care of themselves. Others are not, however, and this is the result. It has been hardly more than a step for them from the dance hall to the Juvenile court."

Then she brought in some of the girls so they could tell the story first hand to the mayor. In all cases it was the same. It only differed in individual cases in minor details. It was a story of girls, mainly of respectable antecedents, who had gone to the dance hall for what was thought was innocent pleasure.

At the dance hall beer and liquor was for sale to them and their escorts, as well as to adults, and the atmosphere throughout was bad. Inducements were held out to them to come again by the offer of commissions on what liquors men would buy for them. The chance of making a little money by acting as agents for the bar was held out to them. The result in all cases was the same. They had all ended in the Juvenile court.

The mayor listened attentively and had his stenographer take down the names and former home addresses of all the girls. He said he was not willing to act without investigating, but said he certainly would investigate thoroughly.

Then the girls were all taken back to the court.

Shows Traffic in Girls.

That traffic in young girls is being carried on in Chicago within a stone's throw of the Harrison street police station was the revelation made in the juvenile court by Grace Albers and Alice Banning, both 16 years old. Between sobs they told of their allurement to a house in Custom House court, where they were held prisoners for over a week and did not escape until their mothers had learned of their whereabouts from acquaintances.

Policeman Short in large part substantiated the story. He declared that the woman in whose house the girls were held captives made it a practice to send agents into the shopping district to lure as many young girls as they could find to her place.

"Has the woman been arrested?" demanded Judge Mack.

"Yes, sir," replied Policeman Short, "she was arrested and held in $500 bail by a justice and now she has skipped and has not been found since. The young man who enticed the girls to the house also jumped bail. We are after them."

"Do you mean to say that their bail was fixed at only $500?" demanded Judge Mack.

The girls were sent to institutions pending further investigations.

Story Starts Investigation.

Gertrude Deputy, 17 years old, told Judge Mack that she had been an inmate of the Evanston Industrial school for eight years, and during that period had been sent to work in a restaurant conducted by negroes in Clinton, Ia. Judge Mack directed that the facts be looked into.

"I and two other girls from the school ran away from the restaurant," said Gertrude, "because if we even broke a dish we were given a rawhide beating."

Banquet to King Alfonso.

A cablegram from Paris says: The banquet given by President Loubet at Paris to King Alfonso of Spain was one of the most magnificent in many years. The menu was a work of art and the champagne used G. H. Mumm & Co.'s vintage wine.

FORGERIES GO TO MILLION

ESTATE OF PHILADELPHIA BROKER SHOWS THEFT SYSTEM.

Benjamin H. Gaskill, Dead for Four Weeks, Had Raised Face Value of Bonds Through Long Period, and Crookedness Is Discovered by Administrators—Board of Trade Members Fear Wide Ramifications of Fraud.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 20.—[Special.]—Financial circles were shocked today, when it was learned that a number of stock certificates pledged as collateral to secure loans negotiated by the late Benjamin H. Gaskill, a broker, who died four weeks ago, had been raised, causing a loss of $750,000 to $1,000,000.

How much farther the fraud may go and who are involved could not be learned out of the chaos that attended the announcement today. Three cases of raised certificates were brought to light during the day. Men in touch with the street said that there was no telling where the investigation would lead.

One of the raised certificates was for two shares of stock of the United Companies of New Jersey. The certificate No. 2 had been taken off with acid and replaced with "200." As one share is valued at $272, the market value of the certificate was at once increased to $27,200.

Believed to Have Had Half Million.

Gaskill left no will, and administrators began to close up his business. A patron of the firm bought from the estate 100 shares of Philadelphia Traction company stock and 100 shares of stock of the United States Steel corporation. The certificate did not agree with the company's books, and an investigation showed that the certificate had been raised from six shares to 100. The discovery was reported, and the exchange sent out notices to its members not to receive stock certificates from the Gaskill estate.

Lincoln L. Eyre and George M. Wagner, trustees of the Gaskill estate, refused to discuss the matter.

"I have heard the charge that Gaskill raised these certificates," said Mr. Eyre, "but I do not care to discuss it. Mr. Wagner and I worked all day going over Mr. Gaskill's effects, but we cannot say what we found."

Kept Two Sets of Books.

It was found that Gaskill had credited himself on his own books with 6,000 shares of Philadelphia traction stock, valued at approximately $600,000, while the traction company's books showed he had only 400 shares.

Gaskill kept two accounts—one recording the transactions of his customers, which was correct, and another giving his own transactions. His books showed that he was losing from $15,000 to $25,000 a year in his business. His method was to obtain certificates of gilt edged securities calling for one, two, three, or some other small number of shares, raise the figures, and give them as securities for large loans. At least six banks and trust companies of this city admit holding fraudulent securities for large loans.

Silence as to Losses.

Not one of the institutions will make public the amount of money they advanced, but a financier who has been making an investigation said tonight that the amount of money loaned on the raised certificates will aggregate between $750,000 and $1,000,000. It is believed that little will be recovered from the estate.

Gaskill was about 41 years of age when he died, and was a high liver, spending about $50,000 a year. He was a member of the Manufacturers' and other clubs. He paid $6,000 for one pearl last year. Gaskill left a widow, to whom the stock exchange a few days ago paid $5,000 as life insurance. His seat on the stock exchange is valued at $15,000.

MYSTERY IN DEATH OF A BOY.

Coroner's Physician Says Young Stepson of Adolph Reissig Was Killed by Poison.

The police are investigating the death of Fred R. Pressler, the 12 year old stepson of Adolph Reissig, 810 Larrabee street. The boy was found unconscious on the sidewalk at Orchard and Willow streets Saturday evening by Alfred Minuth, 114 Wisconsin street, who hurried him to a drug store near by, where the lad died a few minutes later.

"The boy died from the effects of some irritant poison," said Coroner's Physician Warren H. Hunter, "but I do not know what it was. From the amount of irritation on the stomach, I judge the poison had been in the stomach about six hours."

It is expected that new light will be thrown on the case at the inquest tomorrow.

PRESIDENT TO MEET GRADUATES

Roosevelt Will Attend Commencement Exercises of Clark University and Williams College.

Washington, D. C., June 20.—President Roosevelt left here tonight for Massachusetts to attend the commencement exercises of Clark university, at Worcester, and Williams college, at Williamstown.

MEETING ENDS IN UPROAR

ROYAL ARCANUM SUBOFFICERS RISE IN NOISY REVOLT.

Boisterous Interruptions of Supreme Regent Cause the Chairman to Adjourn Conference Called to Discuss Proposed Increase of Assessments of Members—Hundreds of Questions Shouted at Speakers, Who Endeavor to Explain.

While twenty men were shouting questions all at the same time and scores of others were calling on them to be seated, Grand Regent James H. Heald of the Illinois Royal Arcanum was obliged to adjourn the meeting of the officers of the subordinate councils of that organization, held last night in the auditorium of the Central Y. M. C. A. building.

The meeting was called to discuss the new rating plan. The session was noisy from its opening until the enforced adjournment. H. C. Miller, past supreme regent, and Robert Van Sands, supreme vice regent, were to have explained the reasons for the advance in the rating, but the 800 subordinate officers present did not give them an opportunity to speak.

Grand Regent Heald hardly had called the meeting to order when a dozen subordinate officers asked for recognition from the chair. Without paying any attention to their calls the grand regent introduced Past Supreme Regent Miller. One of the men who asked for recognition persisted in his demand. He said he had one question to ask.

Subofficers Cry "Gag Rule."

"We are not here for the purpose of hearing questions," answered Mr. Heald. "We have come to have the new rating explained to us by the supreme officers."

"Gag rule!" was cried from every corner of the auditorium. "Let's go home," shouted the delegates.

Mr. Miller then came to the rescue of the chair. He said questions would be permitted at the close of his address. He was then allowed to speak, although he was interrupted many times by questions and cries of disapproval.

"Ten years ago it became apparent that we were not collecting funds enough to pay our liabilities," he said. "It was up to us then, as it is now, to place the rate on a business basis instead of a fraternal basis." The speaker then quoted figures to show that the order's disbursements are greater than its receipts, and that it would be but a question of a few years before the Royal Arcanum must go into bankruptcy unless the new rates are put into force immediately.

When Mr. Miller finished the insistent subofficers plied him with question after question. At this time the meeting became so disorderly that it looked as if Grand Regent Heald would be compelled to adjourn it.

Clamor Over Increased Rates.

When Supreme Vice Regent Van Sands was introduced he pleaded to be allowed to make his explanation of the rate question before being questioned. Although he showed there was a deficit of $271,000 in 1904 and $227,000 for the first five months of the present year, there were still a large majority of the delegates who wanted to know how they were going to pay their assessments if they are trebled, as planned for in the new rating schedule.

Mr. Van Sands was the target for hundreds of questions. For a moment Grand Regent Heald was able to keep order. Then one delegate got the floor and began to deliver an address commending the supreme council's action in making the advance in the rates. It was this that brought on the general commotion which led to the speedy adjournment.

The subofficers left the hall still shouting their questions at each other and at the supreme officers.

TRYING PROVISION BROKERS; CHARGE: "SKINNING TRADES."

Board Directors Hear Testimony Against A. G. Lazarus and Harry F. Maydwell.

Two brokers in the provision pit of the board of trade were on trial before the directors in an eight hour session ending at 11 o'clock last night. The charges were "uncommercial conduct."

A. G. Lazarus, trader for Finley, Barrell & Co., and Harry F. Maydwell, trader for Chapin & Edwards, were the defendants. The charges against them were based on a number of trades made for their own account through the commission house of W. A. Johnson & Co. John Hill Jr., who prosecuted the cases, charged that the defendants were "skinning" trades made for customers of the houses by which they were employed.

As alleged by the prosecution the defendants, in executing large buying or selling orders for their firms, would take some of the cheapest purchases or highest sales of pork, lard, or ribs for their own account, and as the market was influenced by their transactions, would secure a moderate but certain profit.

A large number of witnesses were examined. The case was adjourned until 5 o'clock today when the defendants will take the stand. They claim their transactions through Johnson were legitimate trades of their own.

PURSUES FOR YEAR; KILLS

WIFE'S QUEST ENDS WITH DEATH OF HUSBAND AND SELF.

Victim Leaves Home at Ridgewood, L. I., Because of Her Threats on His Life—She Follows Him from Town to Town Across Continent Until He Is Overtaken at Los Angeles, Where the Double Tragedy Occurs.

Ridgewood Heights, L. I., June 20.—[Special.]—Just a year ago last April Mrs. Coleman E. Thaisz, a handsome woman, left her home here with the avowed intention of tracking her husband, who had deserted her because she threatened to take his life and follow him to the end of the earth if necessary for this purpose.

Neighbors who knew the family well and to whom Mrs. Thaisz had stated her purpose have learned by dispatches her mad pursuit had continued from city to city across the continent to Los Angeles, Cal. There she found her husband on Monday and, luring him into an orange grove a few miles from town shot him dead, putting a bullet through her own heart and falling across his body.

Residents of this village are deeply stirred by the tragedy, because it had its inception here. Thaisz was a prosperous druggist. They had no children. The husband was unassuming and devoted to study and research. His wife could not understand his studious moods and they seemed to arouse her to insane jealousy.

Kind but Misunderstood.

She complained that her husband had ill treated her. Neighbors never saw anything to justify the complaint, but, on the contrary, extended their sympathy to the husband.

Thaisz toward the latter part of his residence here expressed to a few intimate friends his fears for his life.

Matters came to a climax in the spring of 1904. Thaisz told several of his friends that he felt as if he was constantly in the valley of shadows.

He sold his business, receiving $2,300 in cash, and assigning $1,500 to his wife, told her he was going to Pittsburg to establish a business there, and would send for her. He left a week later, and sent his wife a letter in which he said he never would live with her again.

Solemnly Swears to Kill.

Mrs. Thaisz showed this letter to her neighbors. She told them she had taken a solemn oath to kill her husband.

"When I see him, which will be sooner or later," she said, in a manner which chilled her hearers, "I will kill him. I will follow him to the ends of the earth but I will find him, and then I will slay."

Thaisz had many friends to whom the woman repeated her threat. They got word to Pittsburg while Thaisz was still there that his wife soon was to start on his trail. He wrote a second letter to her, in which he stated he had left a revolver with friends in New York, and if she was going to kill any one she had better get it and kill herself. This letter further infuriated the woman. She got the pistol, and it is the one with which she killed her husband and herself.

Friends of the couple learned of Mrs. Thaisz's arrival in Pittsburg. Thaisz had been warned and fled in time. At intervals word had come of the woman's presence in several western cities, whither she had gone in her search.

After a year's pitiless quest Mrs. Thaisz found her husband in Los Angeles. She persuaded him to accompany her to an orange grove near Verdugo cañon, supposedly to talk over terms of the settlement by which she would leave him forever.

There is evidence that Thaisz was brought face to face with his peril. He leaped to his feet, as indicated by tracks in the ground, and made a desperate effort to escape. The woman paused until he had gone a half dozen paces and then dropped him in his tracks with a bullet which entered his back and pierced his heart. She advanced to the prostrate body, and, placing the pistol at her husband's head, fired a shot into his brain. Then she shot herself.

HALSTED STREET MEN JOYOUS.

Pleased with Council's Action Looking to Widening of the Great Thoroughfare.

Plans for widening Halsted street between the two branches of the river will be pushed by the city authorities and property owners. The city council appropriated $15,000 Monday night for the making of the plans and conferences have been held between the board of local improvements and the property owners.

The city desires to widen the street in order to accommodate the traffic between the north and west sides.

"I think it is an excellent thing," Mayor Dunne said last night. "Halsted street is one of the longest streets in the world. It runs through the backbone of Chicago and it certainly should be widened for the purpose of taking care of the large amount of traffic which should pass through it."

GOV. BELL IS INDIGNANT

TELEGRAM REGARDING MRS. ROGERS NOT KINDLY RECEIVED.

Vermont's Chief Executive Says That Woman Must Suffer for Her Crime—Picture of Admiral Clark Owned by the State and Will Hang in the Capitol Building Regardless of Request of Brother Who Lives in Michigan.

Essex Junction, Vt., June 20.—The telegram sent by Capt. Lloyd Clark and his wife of St. Joseph, Mich., to Gov. Charles Bell, protesting against the hanging of Mrs. Mary Rogers and requesting if the execution does take place that the picture of Admiral Clark, U. S. N., which hangs in the statehouse, be turned to the wall, was shown to the governor tonight. He said:

"I, as governor, do not propose to accept advice from any ex-Vermonter who wishes to disgrace his native state in this way, and especially from one whose brother has been so highly honored by the state as Admiral Clark has been. The picture is the property of the state of Vermont, and it will not be tampered with by any outsider. It will hang in the statehouse just as it was hung. Vermont is in the habit of standing on its own bottom, and it will do so now."

The dispatch sent by Capt. Clark is as follows:

Gov. Bell, East Hardwick, Vt.: Vermont is again threatened with the horrible disgrace of twenty-two years ago. The reputation and honor of the old Green Mountain state is in your hands alone, and every true Vermonter believes in that highest justice that is the sister of mercy. Should this poor, weak woman meet her doom on Friday, in a state where my brother has been so greatly honored, please face his picture toward the wall. Every real Vermonter would hang his head in shame before the world. Have the mercy of the Master, and may that peace of the bravely merciful be always yours.

LLOYD AND ALICE CLARK.

Soon after Admiral Clark's daring performance of bringing the Oregon to Cuban waters the Vermont legislature voted an appropriation to have a life sized picture of Capt. Clark placed on the capitol walls. It is with his brother's consent that Capt. Lloyd Clark makes his request. He has declared that he had made provision to see that it is carried out. Capt. Clark is in charge of the United States supply station at St. Joseph, Mich.

ADVERTISEMENT FINDS AN HEIR

Louis Rainer of Waukegan Learns He Has Inherited $5,000 in Switzerland.

An advertisement published in THE TRIBUNE recently led to the finding of the heir to $5,000 left by a man dying in Switzerland. The heir is Louis Rainer, a tailor at Waukegan. He left Switzerland thirty years ago when 12 years of age and had never been heard from by his relatives. The advertisement was inserted by the Swiss consul in Chicago. It was read by Robert Gruenes, 121 Water street, who, knowing a man by that name, looked him up, and found he was the rightful heir.

FORGE SECURITIES ON JOCKEY CLUB.

Conspirators Charged with Big Swindle When Police Arrest Z. B. Stuart.

WOMAN GIVES THE "TIP."

She Purchases Certificates, Finds Them Not Good, and Reports to the Company.

Wholesale forgeries of stock certificates of the New Orleans Jockey club, the racing association which operates the City park racetrack in New Orleans, led to the arrest of Zebulon B. Stuart in the Great Northern hotel last night. Detectives Halpin and Thompson of the Central detective bureau made the arrest. The forgeries are said to have netted $123,000.

Advices from Gov. N. C. Blanchard of Louisiana, appealed to by a woman victim of the alleged swindlers, are said to have aided the Chicago detectives in the arrest of Stuart, who declared himself a representative of the "Imperial Brokerage company," the offices of which are located at 137 Thirty-ninth street. Papers found in Stuart's room indicated that the company maintained offices in seven cities, and that certificates of stock had been sold in various states.

First "Tip" from Woman.

The first "tip" on the case was given by Mrs. G. Holman, 139 Dauphin street, New Orleans. Through letters and the personal visits of agents she was induced to purchase bonds of the racing association to the amount of $1,800.

Familiarity with the real signature of S. F. Heaslip, president of the association, whose name was appended to the bogus certificates, finally aroused the suspicions of the woman, and after a visit to the offices of the company the forgeries were discovered.

President Heaslip immediately notified the police at New Orleans and then informed Edward Corrigan, founder of the club. A consultation was held with the governor of Louisiana, who told Mr. Heaslip to institute search for the persons who had sold the stock. An effort was made at once to learn who Stuart was.

Mr. Corrigan, with his secretary, Thomas McGee, visited Lieut. Rohan at the central station.

Traced by Decoy Letters.

Decoy letters were mailed addressed to Stuart and he was located at the hotel. His ledger and documents were found in his suit case. Included among the papers were, it is said, 1,300 forged certificates of stock and the names of more than 1,000 subscribers.

Most of these were residents of California, Los Angeles being especially well represented. Stuart said that the "brokerage" company had bought the stock below cost.

Get Minutes of Meeting.

Copies of the minutes of a meeting of the directors and stockholders of the Imperial Brokerage company also were found. The report was lengthy and several names were signed to it. The police say these names are fictitious, and there are but two or three persons in the alleged swindle. One of these, the police say, was arrested last January in a raid on a "get-rich-quick" company.

From copies of the letter heads of the company the offices appeared to be in Woodbull, N. Y.; Los Angeles, Chicago, Madison, Wis.; Sherman, Colo.; and Kansas City, Mo.

Another document told of how a man of the name of V. Z. Fank, who was treasurer of the firm, used $26,000 in the purchase of stock which was valueless to the company. Another stated that Stuart was searching for the man who disappeared. The Chicago directors of the company, according to the stationery, are E. D. Bartomew and W. B. Kennan.

Will Search for "Office."

The police will go to the "office" at 137 Thirty-ninth street. If such a place exists they will raid it. It is said, however, that the company's office is Stuart's handbag and suit case.

Stuart refused to talk and endeavored to cover any clew which might enable the police to learn something of him. It is believed that he came from Los Angeles June 6.

Detective Thompson said he thought that over 2,000 persons had been victims of the alleged company.

Stuart will be held pending further investigation.

TRAIN KILLS MAN ON SPEEDER.

Companion Is Crushed When Fast Freight Crashes Into Their Machine Near Hammond, Ind.

Charles Welling, 27 years old, was instantly killed, and Clarence Byerly, 25 years old, was seriously injured last night when a fast Fort Wayne freight train struck the railroad speeder on which they were riding. The young men left Hammond, Ind., and were going to Indiana Harbor to call on acquaintances. Byerly was taken to a hospital in Indiana Harbor. Twelve railroad fatalities have occurred in this vicinity during the last week.

BEFRIENDS NEGRO; LOSES RING

Woman Declares Beggar Stole Jewelry While Servant Was Preparing Meal for Him.

A negro beggar, whom she befriended, is said to have stolen jewelry valued at $450 from Mrs. S. E. Darby, 536 Dearborn avenue, yesterday afternoon. The thief came to the back door of the house and begged for something to eat. Mrs. Darby had him brought into the dining room. While the servant was preparing a meal he went into an adjoining room and stole a diamond ring and several pins.

Marshall Field & Co.

Seasonable Millinery

AT PRE-INVENTORY REDUCTIONS.

Decidedly interesting reductions have been made on all odd lots, broken lines, short quantities, etc.—assortments undesirable only to the merchant, still retaining all their worth to the purchaser.

Fourth Floor South Room.

Trimmed Millinery—Three splendid collections to choose from—reduced to $7.50, $10.00, $15.00.

Ready-to-Wear Hats—Four very attractive assortments, reduced to $1.75, $2.75, $3.75, $5.00.

A large assortment of colored straw untrimmed Hats, reduced, 50c.

Girls' untrimmed Straw Hats, two assortments, reduced, 50c and 75c.

Girls' white duck Sailor Hats, with streamers, reduced, 50c.

Girls' pretty trimmed Straw Hats, reduced, $2.25.

All our odds and ends of fine, imported Flowers and Foliage, in two lots, reduced, 25c and 50c.

Girls' White Milan Sailor and Colonial Hats, trimmed with ribbons, reduced, $1.25.

Two large assortments of Fancy Feathers, for trimming, reduced, 25c and 50c.

Girls' dressy trimmed Hats, reduced, $5.00.

JAPS LOOKING FOR BIG VICTORY SOON.

Army in Manchuria Closing In on Linevitch—Real Clash Expected Daily.

RUSSIANS ARE STUPEFIED

Despite Situation the Czar's Commander Pleads to Be Allowed to Meet the Enemy.

[From the Tokio Correspondent of the London Telegraph.]

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

TOKIO, June 20.—The Japanese are continuing their victorious advance in Manchuria. The Russians have been completely outflanked on both wings and news of Japanese victories may be expected shortly.

The Japanese have considerably over half a million men in the field. Their preliminary operations began as far back as May 20.

The Russians occupying the outer works southeast of the Harbin forts on the Sungari river number 54,000, with more than 300 guns. Numerous mines have been laid.

A train leaves Harbin for St. Petersburg daily and one arrives daily from St. Petersburg. One train is dispatched daily for Vladivostok.

Cossacks Sustain Heavy Loss.

Cossacks were repulsed with heavy losses near Liauhuapao June 16, but were considerably reinforced at Telkaton, and another raid is expected.

In the direction of Hailincheng the Russians have been reinforced by three divisions. Gen. Madolaroff commands the advance lines and is trying to check the Japanese northward advance.

The Japanese offensive movement against Liaoyangwopeng was designed to forestall a powerful outflanking operation which Lieut. Gen. Mistchenko had long been preparing.

Two significant announcements have been made—the first that the Japanese consul general has informed the viceroy of Liangkiang that Admiral Uriu's squadron intends to cruise in the Yangtse river and the second that the British squadron at Hongkong will proceed to Weihaiwei and begin gun practice off Shantung province on June 22.

STUPEFIED BY JAPS' ENERGY.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ST. PETERSBURG, June 21, 3 a. m.—Stupefaction has been caused by the intelligence of the operation in Manchuria, and the hopes of approaching peace are endangered. The present operations are unprecedented. They extend over a front of 375 miles, from the Corean to the Mongolian frontier.

Lieut. Gen. Linevitch, however, has again wired the emperor, saying that victory is almost at hand and begging that he and his army be not deprived of the opportunity to restore the prestige of Russian arms.

Minister of War Sakharoff had an audience yesterday of the emperor at Peterhof, and it is said that he presented to his majesty measures for another mobilization of troops, and urged the advisability of their adoption.

No Signs of Armistice.

Gen. Linevitch's telegram seems to confirm the indications that negotiations for an armistice are not proceeding between the Russian and Japanese commanders.

Grand Duke Alexis, who is going abroad soon, and Vice Admiral Chouknin, commander of the Black sea fleet, who, it is thought, will be chosen to succeed Admiral Avellan as head of the admiralty department, also were received by the emperor at Peterhof yesterday. Admiral Chouknin reported on the condition of the Black sea fleet, and also offered suggestions for the naval program which is under consideration. It is said that the emperor is contemplating the appointment of a commission headed by Vice Admiral Birileff to formulate a program in the light of the lessons taught by Russian naval development in the last quarter of a century and of the experience of other nations.

Britain Is Blamed.

The Novoe Vremya yesterday printed a dispatch from London in which its correspondent declared he was in possession of information to the effect that the British were advising Japan against the conclusion of an armistice.

"Russia," the dispatch added, "is not considered to be sufficiently weakened. Great Britain hopes that Field Marshal Oyama will succeed in destroying Gen. Linevitch's army and thus relieve her of the nightmare that the army may later be shifted to the borders of Afghanistan for operations aginst India."

The radical Nashashim asserts that the "phantom of financial exhaustion hanging over Russia" is really the greatest friend of peace, and draws a harrowing picture of 90 per cent of the enpire's population, living as their forefathers did in the sixteenth century, groaning under the constantly increasing debts plied up by militarism and the adventures of the autocracy which clever bookkeeping can no longer conceal.

"Russia," the article continues, "is reaching the end of her ability to borrow for the purpose of prosecuting the war. Here is the real secret of the hope of peace. Russia's poverty must decide the issue when the plenipotentiaries meet."

LONDON EXPECTS BIG BATTLE.

LONDON, June 21, 3 a. m.—London displays a never lessening belief in the possibility of an armistice being concluded before Gen. Linevitch and Field Marshal Oyama have tried conclusions. It seems to be believed here that the next important news will be that the Japanese armies under Gens. Hasegawa and Kawamura, in coöperation, have seized Ninguta, thus cutting the railroad between Harbin and Vladivostok.

A Japanese correspondent of the Morning Post says he thinks that neither belligerent will now pay attention to territorial boundaries and adds that it is quite probable Oyama has sent a large force on a wide detour to the westward through Mongolian territory.

OPTIMISTIC REGARDING PEACE.

Washington, D. C., June 20.—[Special.]—Optimism reigns tonight in official diplomatic circles regarding the European situation and the peace negotiations between Russia and Japan. Advices have been received here showing that Germany and France are making good progress in their settlement of the Moroccan question.

Before he left tonight for Massachusetts the president was informed by both Russia and Japan that they proposed to expedite the meeting of their plenipotentiaries and the date now fixed upon is August 1.

The satisfaction of the president in the prospective settlement of the Moroccan question arises, as THE TRIBUNE has pointed out, from his fears that the trouble between Germany and France would retard and perhaps prevent the peace negotiations. Assurances of both Russia and Japan, however, leave no doubt that they are proceeding, irrespective of the Moroccan controversy. So far as the United States is concerned, it was announced after the cabinet meeting today that its participation in the proposed congress respecting Morocco would be dependent upon the acceptance of the invitation of the sultan by all nations. A mail dispatch, containing the sultan's invitation, reached the state department today from Minister Gummere, who is stationed at Tangier.

Minister Takahira left Washington today for Boston prepared to deliver a speech tomorrow at Tufts college, which will confer upon him the degree of LL. D. Mr. Takahira will not return until Friday morning. He will probably visit several seaside resorts to determine their suitableness as the scene of the peace negotiations.

Secretary Hay will remain in Washington until the president returns, and will handle the peace negotiations. The president is glad to leave the matter in such efficient hands as those of his secretary of state.

Swedish Girls in Costume Contest.

MISS ELLA THELANDER. MISS MIA WINDROW. MISS MINNIE FORSTROM.

The annual Swedish "midsommarfest" will be held next Sunday at Elliott's park. The program for the day will include Swedish national songs and dances, games, and contests similar to those which enliven such occasions in the fatherland. One feature will be a Swedish national costume contest by young women. Among the participants announced for this are Misses Mia Windrow, Ella Thelander, and Minnie Forstrom.

SAYS GERMANY IS FOR PEACE.

Friend of Kaiser Declares Empire Is Friendly to Republic—Villifies English Papers.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, June 20.—A significant side light on Germany's attitude regarding the Anglo-French entente was furnished in an interview with Dr. Schiemann, professor of history in the Berlin university, published by the Temps. The professor is a trusted personal friend of Emperor William and accompanied him on his recent visit to Tangier.

Premising that the Moroccan difficulty will be settled satisfactorily, he declares Germany was forced to act, but, nevertheless, desires nothing more keenly than an understanding rapprochement with France.

The attainment of that rapprochement has been her policy for years. Then, pointing to certain English publications that were lying on the table, he said:

"There are the organs of a syndicate organized against our good relations."

He added that he did not associate the British government with the British campaign of calumny, although its interest lay in having France as a friend. Germany's policy, he declared, is absolutely pacific, but if ever there is war between Germany and England it will be impossible for France to remain outside of it. She will be involved, and must choose one side or the other.

KAISER IN WILD AUTO RACE.

In Speed Contest with Express Train Until Curve Forces Him to Give It Up.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

HAMBURG, June 20.—Emperor William, while coming from Hanover to this city in an automobile, ran a race with an express train on a line whose tracks run parallel with the highway, hoping to prove the contention that the automobile would win such a contest. He maintained a speed of sixty miles an hour until, to his chagrin, the road made a curve and compelled him to abandon the race. Near Colle a tire burst and the automobile tilted until it almost overturned.

NOTES FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

LONDON—Capt. R. H. S. Bacon, R. N., who is chief of the submarine flotilla, testified before the court martial, inquiring into the cause of the recent sinking of the submarine boat, A-8, that he found one rivet out of the foremost petrol tank of the boat, leaving a hole sufficient for a ton of water to enter in ten minutes.

LONDON—The Carlton club has accepted the offer of John Wanamaker, former postmaster general of the United States, to present a portrait of President Roosevelt to the club in appreciation of the honor conferred upon Mr. Wanamaker in electing him an honorary member.

MANILA—The federal convention will adopt a resolution advocating the policy of President Roosevelt. The definite aim desired is an ultimate independent republican government, but maintaining necessary political union with the United States.

LONDON—The house of commons reassembled after the Whitsuntide holidays, and the new speaker, Mr. Lowther, was installed. Replying to queries Premier Balfour said steps had been taken to inquire into the army stores scandal.

LONDON—The king and queen, the prince of Wales, and most of the leaders of society attended the Ascot race meeting. The royal procession with the house party at Windsor castle consisted of eight carriages.

LONDON—A contract between Charles Frohman and Sir Henry Irving for a fourteen weeks' tour of the latter in the United States, beginning in January, has been signed.

Good Fishing at Cedar Lake.

Only 75 cents to Cedar Lake, Ind., and return on Saturdays and Sundays, returning Mondays; also $1 going any day, returning three days. Depot, Dearborn Station.

HOPES FOR A SETTLEMENT

SWEDEN WANTS TO ESTABLISH BASIS FOR DISSOLUTION.

Council of State to Ask Riksdag to Grant Powers to Enter Into Negotiations with Norway—Refuses to Recognize One-Sided Action Taken by Storthing—Swedish Parliament Convenes and Will Take Up Question at Once.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, June 20.—The council of state at a meeting today adopted a proposition which will be presented to the riksdag tomorrow. The main points are that Sweden refuses to recognize the one sided dissolution of the union by the storthing, but the government asks the riksdag for authority to enter into negotiations with Norway in order to establish the basis for a dissolution on which both countries can mutually agree and the amicable relations of the two countries be maintained.

The sessions of both chambers of the riksdag were opened today. Baron Essex took the chair in the upper house by right of seniority. He announced that Counts Sparre and Lundeberg had been reappointed by the king respectively as president and vice president of the house.

Difficult to Reopen Negotiations.

Premier Ramstedt in the lower house announced that King Oscar had reappointed M. Swarthing and Pehrson to be respectively president and vice president of the house. President Swarthing said that the hope of Sweden in regard to the union had vanished and Norway's negation of the union had been accomplished in such a manner that it would be difficult to make any attempts to reopen the negotiations. He hoped, however, that a result of the proceedings of the present riksdag would record the honest desires of Sweden.

Storthing Is Conciliatory.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, June 20.—The address to King Oscar, the riksdag, and the Swedish people generally, adopted by the storthing yesterday in reply to the letter which the king sent June 13, is of a conciliatory character, but it indicates the unalterable determination of the storthing to adhere to the action taken in dissolving the union with Sweden. The chief points of the address are as follows:

"The storthing is of the opinion that it ought not to reconsider the various questions of the constitution and public law that have been brought up in your majesty's note to the storthing's president. The storthing has seen from expressions of opinion in Sweden that the resolution adopted in declaring the union of the two kingdoms dissolved has been considered mortifying to Sweden. That has never been its intention.

"As your majesty in council May 26 declared that you were unable to sanction the storthing's unanimous resolution for the establishment of a separate Norwegian consular service and as no Norwegian government could be obtained by your majesty the constitutional state of Norway was so far disjointed that the union could no longer be maintained. Upon Norway's storthing was, therefore, imposed the necessity of procuring without delay a government for the country. Every other course was closed.

"The storthing suggests to Sweden's constitutional authorities that they enter upon the negotiations requisite for a final settlement on the dissolution of the union with the recognition of Norway's new status and her rights as a sovereign state.

"If the future settlement can be attained without bitterness and prejudice the storthing is convinced that what has happened will prove for the lasting welfare of the northern peoples. For the sake of the north the storthing addresses this appeal to the people, which by its magnanimity and chivalry has attained for itself such an eminent place among nations, and with which the Norwegian people desire most sincerely to maintain good relations."

PROFESSIONAL FASTER SUICIDE.

Frau Liza Schenk Ends Life Because She Failed to Get Starving Engagements.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

HAMBURG, June 20.—Frau Liza Schenk, a professional faster, committed suicide by hanging because she was starving, owing to her failure to get fasting engagements.

School of Domestic Science, 30 State street. Miss Bullard and Miss Connor, directors.

FINDS IN CHICAGO CITY OF WONDERS

Frenchman Sees Prosperity, Intense Rush of Business, Charming People.

FACTS BELIE SLANDERS.

Ideas Common in Europe About Western Metropolis Spread by New Yorkers.

(Continued from first page.)

it without descending from his wheel, got in front of our locomotive, and, in order to avoid being run over, made some skillful evolutions, but as another train was swiftly approaching from the opposite direction he was forced to dismount and wait for it to pass; but he did so with bad grace, for he seemed determined to cross the tracks and was annoyed at having his efforts frustrated. No one gave him the least reproach.

As to its manners, elegance, and wealth, I no longer think that Chicago is much inferior to its great rival. Of course, I know it is understood that the millionaires of the west go to New York to spend their money and I recognize that New York has proven the metropolis of the United States. But in that city of Chicago, which we are told is peopled exclusively by the vulgar, I have met more amiable men and have received more charming attention and witnessed more true politeness than in New York. In fact, I discovered in the home of one of the millionaire brewers of Chicago the most exquisite urbanity and refined hospitality.

I believe one could not find in the aristocracy a nature more really refined, more discreet, or more generous than that of M. James Deering, one of the proprietors of the famous agricultural implement manufactory of Deering & Co., the greatest of its kind in the entire world. I beg his pardon for saying this so publicly and brutally. But I am proud of my discovery because it permits me to correct the false opinions of the American people which prevail in Europe. That a man polite and sensible as he could exist in the terrible world of business is consolation for some of the failings of America and ought to reassure us of the possibility of a civilization less sharp, less brutal, more delicate, and more refined.

I shall now visit the factory. I shall not describe it to you, as I lack the technical knowledge necessary. However, in the course of an inspection which continued several hours, I noticed some interesting details. For example, the perfect ventilation of the quarters in which 7,000 persons were at work, the comforts provided for the employés, the admirable toilet rooms, as fine and as well kept as those of the large hotels, a pianola in the women's workshop, etc.

To give an idea of the division of labor in that country I would state that in the factories of McCormick and Deering 40,000 different pieces of iron are made—40,000 pieces which enter into the construction of the many hundreds of types of agricultural implements manufactured.

No other country in the world manufactures so many farm implements.

The shop in which the machines are painted left in my eye an ineffaceable vision of red and green. I never saw so much before and I shall never see so much again in my life. In the immense rooms are large vessels filled with paint. The machines are rolled in there on tracks suspended in the air by cords. When they arrive over the immense vessels the workman plunges them, two at a time, into the paint and then draws them out again to make place for others. That is all. There are thousands and thousands of wheels, plowshares, harrows, harvesters, binders, reapers, and other agricultural implements—enough to cultivate all the fields in France. Twelve buildings of five stories each comprise the workshops of Deering and McCormick. The largest is 300 meters long and twenty wide. That day the foundry turned out 118 tons of iron. The catalogue of the firm is printed in twenty-five languages, for the McCormick and Deering machines go to all parts of the world.

"How is it possible," I asked, "for you to sell in France, in England, and in Russia, in spite of the cost of transportation and duty charges?"

The response was the same everywhere:

"The enormous quantity which we produce enables us to pay these charges and to sell our machines at a much lower price than our rivals in other countries. This is easy to understand; a screw, a simple vise, or a piece of complicated form costs a great deal to produce when made only in small numbers, but when we produce thousands, tens and hundreds of thousands of such pieces we build a special machine which practically produces them for nothing except the cost of the material."

Some days after my arrival in Chicago there was a strike among the Deering employés, and I was able to see how an American employer faces such a grave situation. By order of their union 7,000 workmen walked out of the shops. During all the time that the strike was in progress I saw M. Deering every day. I had no wish to take up his time, but he insisted that the program which he had arranged to entertain me during my visit in Chicago be carried out. He introduced me at luncheon to some prominent business men, and in the morning and afternoon took me to see various places of interest. In the evening we took dinner in company with some charming women and such artists as Julia Marlowe, who is as attractive as Marcelle Lender, and as beautiful as Jane Hading.

But in the course of these reunions my host never permitted me to speak with him about the strike. We were there to be entertained and enjoy general conversation. Business had to wait. Smiling, attentive to each one of his guests, with fine gallantry for the women, it was impossible to discover the least trace of inquietude in his manner. He arranged a theater party for the evening, carriage rides after supper along the lake front, and golf parties for Saturday and Sunday at Wheaton (Wheaton), with an imperturbable simplicity, a serenity truly Roman.

I have seen in France many manufacturers whose employés were on strike. Some are apoplectic or excitable, others pale and nervous, morose, or surly; but never have I seen any one like him. However, M. Deering is an astonishingly sensible man. How is it possible not to wonder at the internal energy dispensed by such a man [illegible] to preserve his suavity and all his cheerfulness of spirit in the midst of an assemblage of persons totally ignorant of his business cares? For the American women do not take any interest in the business affairs of the men, and that is a point totally incomprehensible for us.

If American employers differ from French employers by their self-control the theories are similar before the crisis. One day before dinner I took occasion to speak to M. Deering about the strike. He was reticent, but said:

"We should have in America an army strong enough to maintain the liberty of labor. The worst strike I ever saw was in Paris in 1898 before the exposition."

Then, abandoning his reserve, he added in a tone of admiration and envy:

"All their army turned out to protect the men who wished to work. That was admirable!"

I asked him what he thought of trade unions.

"They are going to ruin us as they ruined England, and the workingman will be the sufferer," he replied.

He informed me that there are 232 kinds of labor unions in the United States. Everybody belongs to a union, even the bellboys, the lads of 12 years who are employed in hotels to carry letters and run errands. The scrubwomen, the janitresses, the laundry girls also have their unions.

"How can the employers hope to fight against this syndicate of unions? Have they ever tried division of the profits?"

"Yes, that has been tried," M. Deering responded. "M. Crane, the great Chicago manufacturer, took the initiative in that direction, and he is not satisfied with the results. That does not prevent strikes. The workmen to whom the dividends are given at the end of the year say, 'What is that? Only what we have been robbed of during the year.'"

M. Deering's indignation against the policy of trade unions does not affect his sentiment towards the workers, whom he loves with profound tenderness.

I have said that I have found in him a fine and sensible soul under the exterior of a stoic, and here is a striking proof of it: This bachelor, scarcely 40 years old, and worth some dozens of millions, has made his will, in which he bequeaths two-thirds of his fortune to an institution which will be charged to give food and drink at once, without delay, without inquiry, and without conditions of any sort, to all who make known that they are hungry or thirsty.

"That is the important thing," he said to me, "to feed them at once when they are hungry."

If one takes seriously the judgments and ironies of the New Yorkers one would expect to find in Chicago only the daughters of butchers and coal dealers. However, about 10:30 in the morning, the time when most of the women can be seen in the streets, a promenade in Michigan avenue is a charming surprise. Among the trees and on the greensward hundreds of young women in elegant costumes, flowery hats, or even bareheaded, can be seen promenading and laughing, carrying under their arms some books bound together with a leather strap.

Such an air of health and of the joy of life is seen in their rosy cheeks and their laughing eyes that it is difficult for one to refrain from turning and looking at them again. But the men, the young men, who meet them, scarcely notice them. How can such beautiful flowers flourish in such a dusty city?

"It is the air of Lake Michigan," I was informed.

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NEWS OF THE THEATERS.

Ravinia Park Is Delightful.

If you care anything for good music and derive any pleasure from being amid beautiful, out of doors surroundings, make a journey to Ravinia park. You will find the music all that your heart can wish be you a lover of the light and tuneful, or a worshiper of the "classic," and the evening or afternoon spent in the quiet of the lovely park will do good to your city tired spirits, be you never so devoted an admirer of the rush of Chicago existence.

Not since the "Summer Night Concerts" of blissful memory given in the old Exposition building by Theodore Thomas and his orchestra has the local seeker for summer pleasures been offered musical entertainment so satisfying in quality and so delightful in environment as is placed at his disposal this year by the liberal promoters of the delightful resort on the north shore. The distance from the center of the city is considerable, but the journey by train or electric car is largely through the green of "real" trees and grass—a genuine "scenic railway" and the forty-five to ninety minutes spent in the trip are in themselves productive of the enjoyment which the town dweller derives from getting out into the open occasionally.

Arrived at Ravinia, a place of remarkable attractiveness welcomes you. If it be near 8:30 o'clock—the time for the commencement of the evening concert—the first object that will catch your eye as the car approaches the entrance will be the lights, which festoon the top and outline the ropes of the giant swing—the only form of side show entertainment the park offers.

The quiet and peacefulness of the country is all about the place. The only sounds are the contented croakings of the frogs, and the occasional warning of a street car or an auto. The freedom and the calm of true outdoor life is instantly felt. Passing through the arched entrance gate you stand before the Ravinia theater, a building designed as are all the structures in the park in the modern "Secessionistic" style and characterized by a tastefulness in outline, arrangement, and decoration that is a delight to every admirer of the artistic and beautiful.

A more ideal playhouse, both inside and out, than is the Ravinia theater scarcely will be found throughout all the length and breadth of this great land of ours. It is a model of its kind, so far as comfort and beauty are concerned. The Casino, which is the restaurant and refreshment place of the park, is built in similar style and is similarly beautiful and complete. And farther back in the park, among fine old trees, is the concert pavilion.

It is an inviting place. At the eastern end is a good sized stage with a shell cover. Here the New York Symphony orchestra, with Walter Damrosch as its leader, is stationed. A spacious center division with curved roof forms the main portion of the auditorium. Comfortable seats are in rows and so placed that there is abundant room both at the side and in front. And on either side of this center division are other seats and broad aisles and numerous boxes.

The pavilion will seat some 3,000 persons, and there is space out under the trees for an almost unlimited number of auditors. And out there the music becomes delightful. Every tone—even the softest pianissimo—reaches you and the orchestral mass is perfectly balanced and blended. It is an ideal place for listening, and the music Mr. Damrosch and his men supply is of the best.

The able young leader has arranged programs for every afternoon and evening that are models of their kind. The musically heavy and severe has been skillfully avoided, and the interesting and pleasing has been liberally supplied without at any time descending to the trivial and cheap. Monday is "symphony night," and Tuesday afternoon and Friday evenings the program will be devoted to Wagner, but even in these more pretentious lists there is nothing that need frighten off the lover of melody and tune.

The program Monday evening contained the overture to Gilck's "Iphigenia in Aulis," the Dvorak "New World" symphony, "The Gypsy," and the "Scotch Idyl," from Saint-Saëns' "Henry VIII.," the Wagner "Waldweben," the Liszt Hungarian Rhapsody No. 4, and the Strauss "Emperor" waltz. It will be seen that the musical scheme included nothing that was not easily understandable and in the better sense popular, and yet nothing that the most critical music lover might not hear with pleasure and enjoyment. And every program Mr. Damrosch has outlined for the week is equally attractive. Some are lighter in character, but only good music is offered.

And the orchestra is an excellent one—one of the first of the country. It numbers some fifty-five players, all of whom are highly capable, and the training has been sufficiently thorough and long continued to give the work artistic balance and finish. Of course playing out of doors has its influence on the quality of the tonal mass, and at times the pitch accuracy of certain instruments suffers, but aside from these merely passing shadows the performance is in every instance of admirably high grade and a source of genuine satisfaction to the true music lover. Mr. Damrosch is gracious where his auditors are concerned, and the demand for encores is readily responded to, and always with some selection which has proven popular in the past, and is therefore familiar. The audience itself is also a source of joy, for it is composed of a class of listeners such as is to be found only at musical and dramatic entertainments of the best kind. Ravinia park is what Chicago long has needed in the way of a refined, strictly high grade, beautiful summer resort, and it is only to be hoped that its promoters will adhere to their original plan and purpose until the public realizes the worth and attractiveness of what they offer. Only time is required, for such merit as this can but win out.

According to an announcement received from Powers' theater, "Mrs. Temple's Telegram," which comes to that playhouse next Monday evening, will be offered for only two or three weeks. A plan is under way which contemplates the presentation of a succession of comedies and farces by the players engaged in the Wyatt piece, and if the public interest prove such as the managers hope a permanent stock company will be formed, a new theater built this fall, and Chicago be given what it long has needed and for which the better public is unquestionably ready—a first class stock organization. The news is almost too good to be credited.

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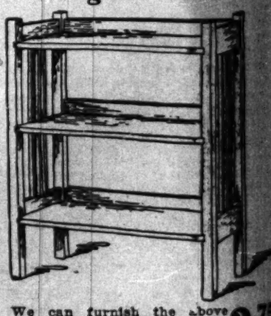

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BOWEN DISMISSED IN UTTER DISGRACE

President Declares Him Entirely Unfit and Curtly Orders Removal.

LOOMIS IS EXONERATED.

Roosevelt Says Former Minister Sent Forged Cablegrams; Tried to Steal Documents.

(Continued from first page.)

recently got appointed minister to Panama. [Which is again an untruth. Mr. Loomis had nothing whatever to do with the appointment of either Mr. Buchanan or Mr. Russell.]

Cites Queer Circumlocution.

"In Mr. Bowen's statement, dated at East Orange, May 10, he says:

"'I have never preferred charges against Mr. Loomis.'

"Yet three lines further down he says that it is his mind it has been proved conclusively that Mr. Loomis is 'a dishonest official' and a few lines further down says that he had not 'preferred charges' against Mr. Loomis and that 'none were needed. The documents themselves were charges, evidence, and proof.'

"The documents, Mr. Bowen explains, were submitted to Mr. Hay in the spring of 1904, and that a year had passed without further action by Mr. Hay (which, by implication at least, looks as if Mr. Bowen were accusing Mr. Hay also of misconduct).

"In this same communication of May 10, Mr. Bowen goes on to say:

"'But I was justified in so doing (that is, in securing the publication of the attack on Mr. Loomis), I am free to show how Mr. Loomis abrogated the agreement that President Roosevelt and Mr. Hay had authorized me to make with the Venezuelan government, how he thus ruined our whole case, and how he seemed likely to bring still further disgrace on our government.'

Calls Bowen Disingenuous.

"Mr. Bowen then goes on to state that after he had received by cable on Jan. 10 from Mr. Hay one telegram of which he approved, 'a protocol arrived by cable from Mr. Loomis,' and that this protocol, as he calls it, and of which he complains, he answered by a telegram to Mr. Hay. He adds:

"'I was, of course, even more astounded than the Venezuelan government was that Mr. Loomis could thus destroy my work, and, in fact, overrule the decision of President Roosevelt and Mr. Hay and derogate from our prestige as a strong and straight nation.'

"And he ends his letter with the following statement:

"'The newspaper representatives were influenced by me, I was justified in trying to influence them, before Mr. Loomis was dishonest while minister at Caracas, and as assistant secretary of state was party of abrogating the agreements President Roosevelt and Mr. Hay had authorized me to make with the Venezuelan government; and because he had lied and seemed likely to continue to deceive his government and the people of the United States.'

"It is disingenuous for Mr. Bowen repeatedly to use such language, and at the same time to insist that he has made 'no charges' against Mr. Loomis. Moreover, it is quite impossible that Mr. Bowen can believe that the statement signed by Mr. Loomis as acting secretary of state, which he calls a protocol, only proves that Mr. Loomis 'was guilty of abrogating the agreements President Roosevelt and Mr. Hay had authorized me to make with the Venezuelan government.'

"Convicted by Own Statement."

"Mr. Bowen's statement is shown to be absolutely untrue by the statement of the editor of the department of state, Mr. Penfield. But his own statement bears within itself its own refutation on this point. He says in this statement that he at once annexed this cable of Mr. Loomis by a cable to Mr. Hay, who would thus have had his attention specifically called to the Loomis 'protocol' even if he had not known of it before, and even if he had been so neglectful of his duty as not to inquire what cables had been sent in the matter with which he was dealing.

"As a matter of fact the Loomis cable in question was sent by direction of Mr. Hay, with the assistance of Mr. Penfield, and was signed by Mr. Loomis, simply because on the day that it was sent it happened that Mr. Hay was confined to his house and could not get down to the state department.

"It is on its face an absurdity to suppose that Mr. Hay, who returned to his duties in the state department within a day or two, and who was repeatedly going over this whole Venezuelan matter, and cabled to Bowen about it and receiving cables from him in return, could have been ignorant of such a cable if it had been sent by Loomis during his Mr. Hay's absence. Mr. Bowen's allegation on this point is in reality a charge against Mr. Hay rather than against Mr. Loomis.

Talked Freely to Correspondent.

"Mr. Bowen furnished his charges against Mr. Loomis, and some of the documents in reference thereto, to representatives of a New York newspaper. The names of the representatives of the newspaper to whom he furnished this information were John Grant Baker and Nicholas Biddle. Mr. Dater testified as follows:

"Secretary Taft—That you subsequently saw Mr. Bowen, and that in the course of the conversation Mr. Bowen, possibly without your invitation, confirmed the statements that you had heretofore heard rumored with respect to Mr. Loomis and his relation to the asphalt company?

"Mr. Dater—Yes, sir; and other matters.

"Secretary Taft—That Mr. Bowen was out of the subject?

"Mr. Dater—Absolutely.

"Secretary Taft—And talked about it with a great deal of earnestness?

"Mr. Dater—He certainly did.

"Secretary Taft—And he explained the hope that some day his side of the story would be printed?

"Mr. Dater—Yes, sir."

Thought Hay Was Involved.

"Secretary Taft—Mr. Bowen showed you no letters?

"Mr. Dater—No, sir, he showed me no letters.

"Secretary Taft—Did he show you a copy of the letter which he sent to me?

"Mr. Dater—I did not. I did not know that he had communicated with you. I understood to deal with Secretary Hay.

"Secretary Taft—Or any of the documents upon which he based his claim of Mr. Loomis' guilt?

"Mr. Dater—He did not. I did not know that directly. I would rather not answer.

"The testimony of Mr. Biddle is as follows:

"Secretary Taft—In one of those articles you wrote appeared a statement concerning a letter written by Mr. Loomis asserting an interest in the Mercado claim, which was published in the Herald?

"Mr. Biddle—Yes, sir.

"Secretary Taft—Did you get that from Mr. Bowen?

"Mr. Biddle—I did.

"Secretary Taft—You requested it from him, or did he hand it to you in the course of casual conversation?

Saw All Correspondence.

"Mr. Biddle—I spoke to Mr. Bowen about the charges in a general way, and he told me he would give such information as he had and set me right on the entire thing, and he would show me certain letters that he had forwarded to the state department.

"Secretary Taft—And they included the Mercado letter—the letter of Mayers to Loomis?

"Mr. Biddle—Yes, sir.

"Secretary Taft—I suppose you saw the same letters that Bowen gave me—one was the Mercado claim; second, the Mayers letter; and the third has slipped my mind. There was a letter to Mr. Hay written by Bowen?

"Mr. Biddle—I saw that at different times.

"Secretary Taft—Just run your eye over these letters. [Letter of Mr. Bowen to Secretary Taft, dated April 2, 1905, inclosing copies of papers which had been in Mr. Hay's hands, as follows: Telegram to Mr. Hay from Mr. Bowen, dated Feb. 20, 1905; telegram to Bowen from Mr. Hay, dated Feb. 24, 1905; telegram to Mr. Hay from Mr. Bowen, dated Feb. 25, 1905; letter to Mr. Hay from Mr. Bowen, dated Feb. 18, 1905; letter to Mr. W. W. Russell from F. B. Loomis, dated Aug. 25, 1900; letter to Mr. Loomis from Mr. Mayers, dated July 19, 1900.]

"Mr. Biddle—I have seen all of these and it seems to me there was some additional letter.

Anxious to Have It Printed.

"Secretary Taft—Did Mr. Bowen know you were a correspondent?

"Mr. Biddle—Yes, sir. I first met Mr. Bowen at the time of the blockade in Venezuela, and I obtained information from him at that time. He knew who I was, of course, and I went to him as the Herald man. I told him what I had heard, and he was frank about giving me further information.

"Secretary Taft—Did he express a desire one way or the other to have the truth known?

"Mr. Biddle—He told me a great many times that he thought he was in an unfortunate position; that being the United States minister he could not go forward and be quoted when anything occurred so as to set himself right. He thought the instructions that he was receiving from the department were unfortunate, and that he was getting the blame for the entire thing.

"Secretary Taft—And, therefore, that he would like to have his own side stated some time?

"Mr. Biddle—He told me a great many times that he could not be quoted, but would like it if his side could be stated. I think that he was most anxious to have certain facts come out.

"Instigated Newspaper Notoriety."

"Mr. Bowen himself admits that he showed these letters and made these statements to representatives of the newspapers in question. I have already quoted his remark in his statement of May 20.

If the newspapers' reports were influenced by me, I was justified in trying to influence them, because Mr. Loomis was dishonest while minister at Caracas.

"In the same statement he says that Mr. Loomis' friends asserted:

That I instigated the publication of the scandal with which his name is associated. That charge may be true. Whether it is or not, the newspaper correspondents who were in Caracas alone know. As the scandal was generally known throughout the whole community, I talked with them about it. I certainly never attempted to keep them silent. On the contrary, I urged them to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

"In his letter to me of June 8 he says:

I had several private interviews with both Mr. Dater and Mr. Biddle, in regard to information which they were sending to the Herald. In order to make my side of the case perfectly clear, I explained to them confidentially how Mr. Loomis' record in Caracas and the influence to which he must consequently bend balked me in my work. I felt that I could safely trust them. In all governmental and diplomatic circles it is customary to trust and use the press. In no other way can information be placed before the public that the public should possess.

Wanted Whole Story Told.

What I wanted our people to know was not the Loomis scandal alone, but the whole situation in Venezuela. I did not believe for a moment that either Mr. Dater or Mr. Biddle would quote me, or attempt to reproduce from memory any paper I showed to them; and I supposed, of course, that they would present the whole case to our people and not merely the Loomis scandal.

In fact, they assured me that the interviews would be regarded by them as entirely confidential. . . . If my name is associated with the scandal it is only because there was a breach of faith somewhere.

"Again in his letter of June 14 he says:

I talked with the Herald men, because they said they would not betray my confidence. They did betray me, and one of them even tried to produce from memory the Mercado claim, which I showed to him confidentially.

"In short, it appears from Mr. Bowen's own statement, as well as from the statement of Messrs. Dater and Biddle, and the letter from Mr. Wright, that Mr. Bowen, while minister at Caracas, instigated and requested, and actually secured the publication of attacks on the assistant secretary of state, and furnished to the press copies of documents believed to reflect upon the assistant secretary of state, which documents were already before the secretary of state for investigation.

"Mr. Bowen's excuse for this conduct so far as it can be made out seems to be that he expected the newspaper men to keep his connections with the charges secret. In other words, he apparently regards his case as improved because he secured this attack upon his official chief in a furtive and underhand manner and that he did not intend that his connection with the attack should be divulged.

"Of course, such conduct is inexcusable and shows Mr. Bowen's entire unfitness to remain in the diplomatic service, without regard to whether the charges he has made against Mr. Loomis are true or false. Even if Mr. Loomis had been guilty, Mr. Bowen's conduct would be unpardonable. Inasmuch as Secretary Taft's careful investigation of the charges shows them to be false, his attitude appears in an even worse light.

"But it must be kept in mind that his unfitness for the service is clearly established by his own conduct, without any reference to the question of Mr. Loomis' actions.

Violation of Rigid Orders.

"The department of state had explicitly forbidden just such conduct, in a general circular issued more than three years ago, reading as follows:

"Charges against diplomatic and consular officers.

"Department of State, Washington, D. C., April 25, 1902.—To the Diplomatic and Consular Officers of the United States:

"Gentlemen—I append for your information and guidance a copy of an executive order, dated April 25, 1902, prohibiting diplomatic and consular officers from preferring charges against or criticising any other officer in their service except confidentially to the department of state.

"I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY.

"Executive order.

Whereas, the publication of alleged charges and criticisms against officers of the diplomatic and consular service, without an opportunity being given for due consideration of both sides of the questions at issue, has led to injustice to the persons attacked and to embarrassment to the department of state in its disposition of the public business:

It is hereby ordered that hereafter no officer of the diplomatic or consular service of the United States shall attack, or prefer charges against, or publicly criticise any other officer in either service, except in a communication to the department of state.

Whenever any such officer deems that his duty compels him to prefer charges against any other officer in either service, he shall communicate such charges confidentially to the department of state, which will, upon due consideration of all the circumstances, make such disposition of the case as in its discretion seems wise in the interest of the public service. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

White House, April 25, 1902.

Bowen Behind Gossip.

"It appears from the testimony that Caracas is seething with scandal, and that all kinds of accusations are rife, not merely against Mr. Loomis and Mr. Bowen, but against practically every other diplomatic representative now residing, or who recently has resided, there. There is no excuse whatever for repeating the injurious and malicious gossip circulated about these various men.

"Mr. Bowen himself, however, has not only furnished and brought forward a great deal of such gossip about Mr. Loomis, but has evidently been one of the main sources from which it originated. He tried to tamper with the cable operator, through our consul at La Guaira, Mr. Goldschmidt, in order to secure what he hoped would be incriminating telegrams against Mr. Loomis.

"Mr. Goldschmidt's reply was: 'It would be dishonorable to do what you ask of me.' Mr. Goldschmidt, in his letter of May 3, 1905, says:

"Mr. Bowen never lost an opportunity to belittle Mr. Loomis' character, ability, etc., when he spoke to me of him, and seemed to bear an extraordinary animus against his predecessor.

"In Plain Words Stealing."

"Mr. Bowen asked one of the men he himself produced as a witness, Señor Pastor, to enter into the employ of a certain company for the purpose of obtaining (in plain words, of stealing) documents, which he hoped might incriminate Mr. Loomis. He evidently for many months, indeed for the last two years, has devoted himself to hunting up every piece of scandal or gossip of which he heard affecting Mr. Loomis until it has seemingly become a monomania with him, and has caused him to show complete disloyalty to the service to which he belongs, and therefore to the country which he has represented.

"It was his duty to make known to his superior officers any facts reflecting on the honesty of Mr. Loomis or any other officials, but it was a breach of his duty to make loose and reckless charges, and especially to give these charges public currency after their submission for investigation by the department.

"Mr. Bowen's conduct is especially reprehensible because of the damage it has undoubtedly done to the interest of this country. We hold a peculiar position toward our sister republics lying south of us. In all our dealings with these republics we should endeavor not merely to act courteously, justly, and generously, but to make it evident that we are thus acting.

Most Flagrant of Abuses.

"Any corrupt dealing, any misconduct by one of our representatives to these countries calls for the sternest punishment; and save only corrupt dealing, the worst and most flagrant misconduct of which one of these representatives can be guilty, is to give currency to or secure the publication of scandalous attacks upon the service of which he is a member, or upon one of his superiors, a responsible head of that service; for such attacks are certain to be circulated to the discredit of our government and our people, not only in the newspapers of our own country, but in the newspapers of the various Latin-American republics.

"No matter how baseless they are, no matter how complete the refutation of the charges, they do a damage that cannot be repaired wholly.

"Mr. Bowen has been a long time in the consular and diplomatic service; during much of that time he has done good work, and until recently I had hoped to promote him; if I could condone his misconduct in this case I would gladly do so, but his usefulness in the diplomatic service is at an end.

"I do not desire to punish him; save for the great risk to the service which would be involved in his retention I would be willing to let his conduct go unpunished save by a severe admonition; but I feel that it is impossible to retain him without exposing the interests of the government to a risk so great that it cannot justifiably be incurred.

"Accordingly, I would direct that his resignation be requested were it not for the statement made on his behalf, in your presence and mine today, that he would consider a resignation an admission of misconduct; accordingly I direct that he be dismissed from the service. THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Indiscretion, That's All.

The letter of Secretary Taft, reporting on his inquiry into the case, says the evidence shows that the only transaction which Mr. Loomis ever had with the New York and Bermudez Asphalt company was a mere transfer of funds from Caracas to New York, in which he was indiscreet in becoming personally interested in the Mercado claim.

In another transaction, in which President Castro regarded Mr. Loomis as acting on behalf of an American syndicate, Mr. Taft says that he was "certainly treading on dangerous ground in bringing his official life so close to a transaction in which he must have expected to have a great personal interest." After exonerating Mr. Loomis of other charges, Secretary Taft says:

"The transactions of Mr. Loomis show what seems to me is apparent, that he was not discreet in withholding personal participation in enterprises in furthering which he might find his position as minister as useful. Caracas is full of concession holders, and concession hunters. The gossip of the town is full of charges of corruption against every diplomatic representative. Under these circumstances it seems to me that it was the business of the minister of the United States to keep his skirts especially clean of personal participation in any business which might bring him into contact with the government.

Overzealous as Minister.

"Mr. Loomis says that he was intensely interested, as American minister, in encouraging investment of American capital in Venezuela with a view to assisting both countries and bringing them together; that this was known to many at Caracas and attracted to him all kinds of propositions; that for his efforts to further American business interests he received the thanks of an association of American merchants.

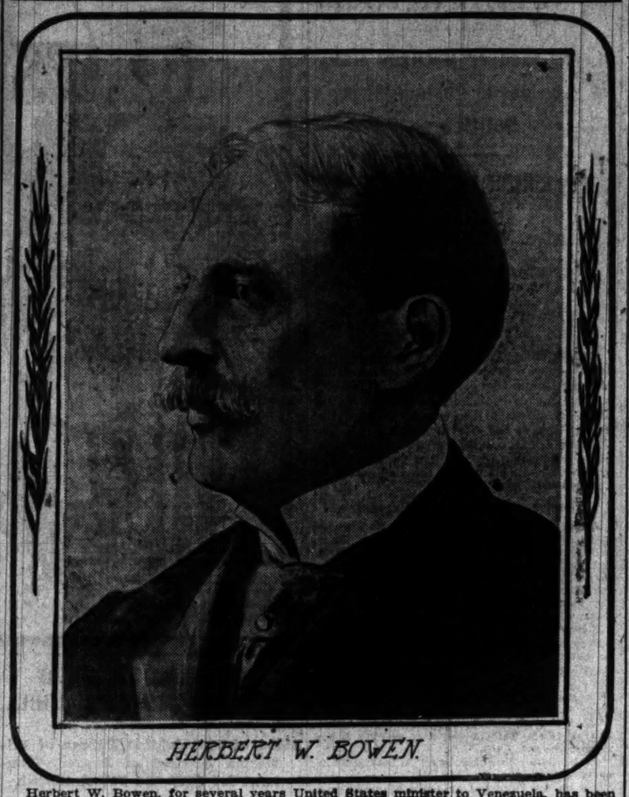
"While this all doubtless was true, it did not justify Mr. Loomis in becoming personally interested in any of the schemes, even with a mere nominal interest, because that would mislead others, or with a substantial interest, because it would surely in the end make his public duty and private interests conflict.

"No one can read this evidence without being convinced that Mr. Loomis has been most cruelly slandered in the charges against his integrity and sincerity as a public official and as a man, but in the great satisfaction we find in his exculpation from all charges of dishonesty, we cannot be blind to the fact that his failure to hold himself utterly aloof from any personal participation in plans for investments and exploitation of the country to which he was accredited, and from allowing himself to take personal interests in transactions in which he or his legation might also have to act as in a trust capacity, have possibly lent color to the aspersions upon his character, which his enemies have been only too willing to make and support.

Lesson Is Sufficient.

"I cannot close this without commending the dignity and self-restraint with which Mr. Loomis has met the charges which have been made against him, charges made, I am sorry to say, with recklessness and epithet likely to have provoked from one of less self-control counter insult and attack. I cannot say, because I do not think, that the record of Mr. Loomis as minister in Venezuela is such as to disqualify him from service as minister in the diplomatic service of the United States, but I sincerely hope that his bitter experience in this case makes it unnecessary further to point the moral that one who occupies the position of minister of the United States cannot afford, in any country to which he is accredited in which business enterprises must more or less be affected by government favor and concession, to make personal investments of any sort or to leave the slightest doubt as to the absence of all personal interest in any matters which he may bring before the government to which he is accredited."

Diplomat Dismissed in Disgrace.



HERBERT W. BOWEN.

Herbert W. Bowen, for several years United States minister to Venezuela, has been dismissed from the service by President Roosevelt. After a thorough investigation of his charges against Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Loomis they have been pronounced groundless by Secretary Taft. The president's summary action followed.

GOMEZ'S MEMORY HONORED.

Forty Thousand Persons Along Line of Funeral Procession—Small Riot Mars Ceremonies in Cemetery.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

HAVANA, June 20.—At the funeral of Gen. Maximo Gomez today 40,000 persons lined the streets for two miles. In addition to this an enormous crowd accompanied the body to the cemetery, which is an hour's walk from the palace, where the procession began.

The body was carried from the palace, where it had been lying in state, and placed on the gun carriage by the sons of the dead commander. Immediately behind followed the horse that had been ridden by Gen. Gomez during the war. On either side of the gun carriage, which was drawn by eight mules, walked the ex-members of Gen. Gomez's staff.

As the cortège started from the palace a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the Cabana fortress, across the bay.

In several instances the people manifested a desire to remove the coffin from the gun carriage and carry it themselves as a token of their love and reverence for the old leader. At the cemetery the police, having allowed 10,000 persons to enter before the arrival of the body, tried to keep out others, which caused a riot.

Clubs were freely used to keep back the crowd, many of whom climbed the railings. One policeman was thrown from his horse by the eager crowd. It finally was decided to allow anybody to enter the cemetery.

As the body was lowered into the grave three volleys were fired by the soldiers, after which the bugle sounded "taps," and the priests sang a chant, which ended the ceremonies.

PLAN FAIR FOR POOR'S OUTING.

Lake Geneva Midsummer Event Is Well Under Way to Raise Funds for Holiday Home.

Lake Geneva, Wis., June 20.—[Special.]—The second annual midsummer fair, which will be the principal event of the season at Geneva lake, will take place on the grounds of the L. Z. Leiter estate July 14 and 15, to raise money for Geneva's pet charity, Holiday home, where nearly 500 of Chicago's poor are given a two weeks' outing at Geneva lake every summer. Almost without exception both summer and local residents have taken hold of the enterprise this year with zeal.

Donahue Must Hang; No New Trial.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 20.—The Supreme court today affirmed the judgment sentencing Edward Donahue to death for the murder of Aminter Northrup at Hobart, in Lake county. Donahue was originally sentenced to hang a week ago last Friday, but a stay of execution until July 21 was granted to enable the Supreme court to pass on his appeal, which was based on insanity.

No torture compares to that of a Rheumatic. Prescription No. 2851, by Elmer & Amend, quickly relieves all.

MORTON TO DEMAND RETURN OF FUNDS

Head of Equitable Will Prosecute Every Man Who Has Used Society's Money.

THREE LEADERS MARKED.

Hyde's and Alexander's Resignations Are Accepted as Officers in Society.

New York, June 20.—[Special.]—It was ascertained that frequent consultations with lawyers, together with the three trustees of the Equitable Life—Grover Cleveland, Justice O'Brien, and Mr. Westinghouse—have resulted in Paul Morton's determination that as fast as the developments of his expert accountants are ready, he will prosecute all the directors and officers, big and little, who have abused their trust by using the funds of the society for their own personal ventures and private profit.

It is said that many suits already are contemplated and can be brought as fast as the developments warrant to compel the restitution of all profits, illegally acquired, by the use of the funds of the society.

Lawyers and other advisers of Morton and the trustees have already looked over the books for the last fifteen years and become conversant with the statute of limitations, and are prepared to move against all the officers and directors who began, fifteen years ago, a systematic application of the society's funds in personal ventures for their own private gain.

Three Directors Are Marked.

It was announced that as a result of the investigation by accountants already made three directors, formerly active in the society and auxiliary institutions of the Equitable Life Assurance society, are on the list for decapitation and prosecution. One or two men connected with the Equitable Trust company already have been marked for removal and prosecution. Already it is made known that the accountants have discovered the private channels through which the policy holders' money has gone to enrich certain officers and directors of the old regime. The developments, it is added, are almost incredible.

James W. Alexander and James Hazen Hyde no longer are connected with the society as executive officers. Chairman Paul Morton of the society's board of directors announced today that he had accepted the resignations which they, as president and first vice president, placed in his hands June 9. The resignations went into effect immediately.

Chairman Morton, in announcing the retirement of the two officers, gave no information whatever in regard to the reasons why he believed they should go. He refused positively to say whether he was convinced the charges of negligence made against Alexander in the Frick committee's report, or the charge of mismanagement made against Hyde in the same document were true.

For Hyde, Samuel Untermyer, his chief counsel, declared the acceptance of the resignation was no surprise either to Hyde or his friends. He said Morton's action was in compliance with Hyde's expressed wish at the time he parted with the controlling stock interest in the society and that since the sale Hyde repeatedly has asked that action be taken on his resignation. Untermyer said it was the plan under which the stock was sold that Hyde should retire.

Alexander Feels It Keenly.

Alexander was ill at the home of his son-in-law, John W. Alexander, when the news of the acceptance of his resignation was taken to him. He refused to comment on it or authorize any statement even by his lawyers. Alexander, it is said, has been greatly affected by the turn which affairs have taken, and he feels his position at present most keenly.

There is still pending before Chairman Morton the resignation of three other vice presidents, Gage E. Tarbell, George T. Wilson, and William H. McIntyre, and also the resignation of Henry R. Winthrop, the society's financial manager. In regard to these Mr. Morton announced that no action had been taken by him.

Alexander and Hyde retain their status as directors.

TO TOW RAFT ACROSS PACIFIC.

Planned to Have Two Tugs Haul Ten Million Feet of Timber to Shanghai This Summer.

San Francisco, Cal., June 20.—A log raft containing 10,000,000 feet of spars and piling is to be towed across the Pacific to Shanghai during the summer. From present plans it will be towed by one or more of the most powerful tugboats of San Francisco, accompanied by a collier or oil steamer with fuel for the tugs.

SHIP BY THE "STATES"

United States Express Company EXCLUSIVE

Express trains 46 and 47 via B. & O. R. R. between Chicago and Philadelphia with Refrigerator Car Service.

Train 46 Leaves Chicago, 9 P. M., Arrives Pittsburg 1:40 P. M.; Washington, D. C., 11:15 P. M.; Baltimore 12:26 A. M. Midnight; Philadelphia 2:40 second morning.

Train 47 Leaves Philadelphia 10:30 P. M.; Baltimore 3:50 A. M.; Washington, D. C. 4:40 A. M.; Pittsburg 2:25 P. M.; Arrives Chicago 5:15 A. M.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ILLINOIS TONIGHT

Bargain Matinees Tuesdays. Next Matinee Saturday.

COOLER THAN OCEAN BREEZES

BIG GALA NIGHT NEXT MONDAY JUNE 26th

50th PERFORMANCE IN CHICAGO

GEORGE M. COHAN AND HIS FAMOUS 100 LITTLE JOHNNY JONES...

VALUABLE SOUVENIRS

"MUSIC MATINEE" | BARGAIN PRICES | TODAY AT 2

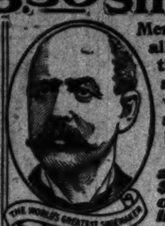
Grand Opera-House

LEW FIELDS "It Happened In Nordland."

Copies of "Absinthe Frappe" as Souvenirs to the Women Attending.

W. L. DOUGLAS

UNION MADE $3.50 SHOES FOR MEN



Men in every walk of life, in all professions and trades, the gentleman of leisure and the workingman—all wear W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes because they are the best in the world.

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more Men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

$10,000 REWARD to anyone who can disprove this statement.

The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world, is, because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes and the high grade leathers used, you would understand why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day. W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it. Take no substitute. Sold in W. L. Douglas exclusive Men's and Boys' Shoe Stores in the principal cities and by shoe dealers everywhere.

YOU CANNOT BUY A MORE SATISFACTORY SHOE AT ANY PRICE.

The Philadelphia A popular Spring Style.

Made in Gun Metal Chrome Tannage, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt, Vici Kid, Box Calf, Vici Kid, etc.

Price, $3.50.

Boys wear W. L. Douglas $2.50 and $2.00 shoes because they fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes.

Rust Color Eyelets will not Wear Brassy.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Colskin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is everywhere conceded to be the finest Patent Leather produced.

Write for Illustrated Catalog of Spring Styles. Shoes by mail or express prepaid for 25 cents extra. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 Shoe Store in Chicago: 165 Dearborn Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

White City

63d STREET AND SOUTH PARK AV. CHICAGO

SEE THE FIRE SHOW

Most realistic and thrilling spectacle the world has ever seen; 250 participants, 3 complete fire companies, funny street scene, best you ever saw.

COST $200,000 TO PRODUCE

PERFORMANCES EVERY HOUR.

35 ATTRACTIONS 35

BANDA ROSSA FREE CONCERTS 4 PROGRAMS

FREE OUTDOOR CIRCUS

Every Afternoon and Evening.

GATES OPEN AT ONE O'CLOCK. ADMISSION, 10 CENTS.

EXCURSIONS: MICHIGAN AND SUPERIOR

Large Steel Side Wheel Steamer, 4,000 capacity, CITY OF BENTON HARBOR. St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Paw Paw Lake, St. Joseph River Resorts; connecting with P. M., M. C. and Big Four Railroads. At 9:30 every morning. ONLY 50c EACH WAY on day boats returning about 9 p. m. Only line furnishing music where you can dance. $1.50 ROUND TRIP 11:30 every night.

GRAND RAPIDS, HOLLAND and SAUGATUCK every night at 8 o'clock. Fast Steamers PURITAN AND HOLLAND. ONLY DIRECT LINE TO LAKE SUPERIOR. Every Saturday 11 a. m. July; Two sailings each week, Tues. and Sat. 12 a. m. Ask for rates.

GRAHAM & MORTON LINE

Dock foot of Wabash-av. Phone Cent. 2162.

THE COOL STUDEBAKER ON THE LAKE FRONT

MAT. TODAY. SEATS 25c to $1.

RICHARD CARLE PRESENTS HIMSELF IN THE MAYOR OF TOKIO

A FARCICAL OPERA

GAZOOK WITH KIDDER

COLISEUM GARDEN

POPULAR CONCERTS EVERY NIGHT. SUND. AFTS.

Weber And His Prize Band

Edelweiss Garden Management, Caterers.

GARRICK POP. PRICE MAT. TODAY.

THE SUMMER'S SUCCESS

THE WOGGLE BUG

Or THE MARVELOUS LAND OF OZ. WITH A GREAT CAST.

LA SALLE LAST WEEK

THE BIG MUSICAL SUCCESS

B. C. WHITNEY'S

ISLE OF SPICE

200TH PERFORMANCE IN CHICAGO

THURSDAY EVENING, SOUVENIRS.

Farewell Mats. Tomorrow and Saturday.

Don't Forget

Seat Sale is now open for "Mrs. Temple's Telegram"

A Merry Message of Mirth Coming to

Powers' Theatre, June 26.

NORTHERN GREAT NORTHERN EVERY NIGHT 25c 50c 75c

MATS. SUN., WED., SAT.

THE BEST OF ALL CARTOON COMEDIES

MASTER GABRIEL In BUSTER BROWN

RAVINIA PARK—Every Afternoon at 3. Every Evening at 8:15.

WALTER DAMROSCH AND THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

Every Monday "Symphony Night." Every Tuesday Afternoon "Wagner." Every Fri. "Wagner Night." ADMISSION, 25c.

Special train service and rates for Chicago patrons on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

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CASINO GARDEN

Wabash Ave. & Peck Ct.

"Something Doin' Every Night."

BROOKE AND HIS GREAT BAND

ALL KINDS OF GOOD THINGS SERVED.

THE JAPANESE GARDEN.

Evanston's only amusement enterprise. Charmingly decorated; cool and delightful; excellent restaurant service day and evening; special attention to telephone orders from automobilists. Telephone Evanston 782. Music every evening by Schildkret's famous Hungarian Orchestra. Admission, during concerts, 25 cents. THE W. P. MUSSEY CO., 616 Davis-st., Evanston.

COLUMBUS Bargain Matinee TODAY.

"MONTE CRISTO."

Next—"WHEN HEARTS WERE TRUE."

AMUSEMENTS.

Sans Souci Park

CHICAGO'S BEST SUMMER SHOW.

THE PARADERS BY OUR OWN COMPANY OF 60.

In Chicago's Only Open Air Theater.

2 PERFORMANCES DAILY—MATINEES 10 CTS.

Hostrawser's Famous First Regiment Band Every Afternoon and Evening. Rain or Shine. Harmon and Lind, Sensational High Divers. In Their Unique Specialties.

25—OTHER SUPERB ATTRACTIONS—25.

ADMISSION 10 CTS AT ALL TIMES

LAND OF NOD

BARGAIN MATINEE TO-DAY—25c, 35c, 50c.

THE CROWDS ARE COMING—THAT'S THE ANSWER.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE

OLYMPIC

CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.

Wonderful Liquid Air. Madame Diaboffski. LaVern & Cross. Godfrey & Henderson. Mabel Cassidy. Marvalle & Gleason. Sisters Bidwell. The Kinodrome. Patrice & Company. Young & De Voie. John Birch. Rawls & Van Kaufman. Stewart & Raymond. J. W. Mohrmacht. Conners & Kelly. Jane Jenkins.

PRICES—10—15—25—35—50 CENTS.

RIVERVIEW PARK

SHARPSHOOTERS

BELMONT & WESTERN AVE. & ROSCOE BOUL.

AMUSEMENT AND FRESH AIR.

HEROLD AND HIS FAMOUS GERMAN BAND

ADMISSION 10 CENTS AT ALL TIMES.

McVICKER'S JACOB LITT, Proprietor.

The Safest Theater in the World—40 Exits.

POP. MAT. TODAY

Jos. R. Grismer's Big Production, SKY FARM

THE ONLY REAL PLAY IN TOWN.

EVERY NIGHT. NEXT MAT. SAT.

WEST SIDE BALL PARK.

Philadelphia vs. Chicago

TODAY AT 3:30 P. M.

Box Seats at Spalding's, Wabash-av., Until 1:30 p. m.

WHERE TO EAT.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN

DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE GERMAN RESTAURANT OF THE

Kaiserhof

270 CLARK-ST., Near Jackson-blvd.

RESTAURANT A LA CARTE

DINNER $1.00 INCLUDING WINE From 5 to 9 p. m.

Music by Royal Hungarian Orchestra

THE FEDERAL

S. W. Corner Clark and Adams Streets (Opposite New Post Office).

NEW RESTAURANT AND CAFE.

Best Cuisine and Service in the City.

Music from 6 to 12:30. Private Dining Rooms.

OPEN SUNDAYS.

First-Class Appointments for Theater Parties.

The favorite dish of Wilhelm I., Emperor of Germany, used to be

Rindslende mit gefottenen Kartoffeln und Meerrettichtunke.

Come and try this dish this evening, cooked and prepared in the old German style, and drink with it a stein of Edelweiss at the

GERMANIA CLUB CAFE

645, 647 and 649 NORTH CLARK ST.

THE CONGRESS CAFE

A MODERN REFECTORY

THE FINEST and MOST MODERN CAFE in the WEST

WABASH-AV. AND CONGRESS-ST.

Unexcelled Cuisine. Service for 1,000.

Specially Engaged Orchestra of Ten.

"A PLACE FOR DISCRIMINATING DINERS."

GO WHERE THE CROWD GOES.

Get the Habit of DINING at Sans Souci Park

A superb Table d'Hote dinner, with wine, for 50 cents. Also meals a la carte—popular prices. Make reservations by 'phone (Hyde Park 670) and obtain free admissions for banquets and theater parties.

GUNTHER'S 212 STATE STREET ....FINE LUNCHEONS

DELICIOUS REFRESHMENTS, FOUR O'CLOCK TEAS, AND AFTER THEATER SUPPERS.

DOCTORS HUNGRY; SEND ROUND ROBIN

Four Spring Chickens Among 51 Physicians Not Enough for New York Men.

BANKER'S FIRM ACCUSED.

Shareholder in U. S. Corporation to Teach "Taylor System" Asks for Receiver.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, June 20.

Three hundred and fifty doctors, orderlies, clerks, and attendants at the Bellevue hospital have drawn up a petition to be presented to the board of trustees of the Bellevue and allied hospitals complaining that they do not get enough to eat. The petition relates such humorous incidents as the problem of dividing four spring chickens among fifty-one hungry doctors, and that the fifty-one have only forty chops among them.

350 Hospital Attendants Assert They Are Ill-Fed.

The complaint, however, is a serious matter with the doctors and the employés. They tell the board that they have suffered actual hardships through the insufficient food supply and inefficient service, and it is no uncommon occurrence for a doctor or an orderly to be forced to go twelve hours without food.

The root of the trouble is that the dining room, in which 200 orderlies must be fed, accommodates only 128. All would work well if every man had a safety valve on his appetite, say the attendants.

But when the dinner bell rings there is a scramble for places at the first table. Usually the 122 who had to wait for the second table at the previous meal fight hard to get places. They eat everything in sight. When the other 122 reach the table there is little left but bread and butter.

Alleging "shameful waste," Hollis J. Parks, who, with John G. Carlisle and others, was recently ousted from the board of directors of the United States Bankers' corporation, began action today for the appointment of a receiver for the company. Judge Holt signed an order requiring the corporation to show cause on Friday why a receiver should not be appointed.

Asks Receiver for U. S. Bankers' Corporation.

The United States Bankers' corporation, according to the affidavits, was incorporated in July, 1902, under the laws of Maine, with an authorized capital of $6,000,000, in $10 shares, of which Parks holds fifty. It was advertised that the company's purpose was to purchase the control of trust companies and exploit the "Taylor system" of banking.

The public has subscribed only $88,000, says the affidavits, although the selling agents received 50 per cent of their sales of stock as commission. Since then, it is alleged, the defendant carried on no business, purchased no trust companies, and exploited no system. Of the $88,000, $67,000 has been expended on salaries and rent, and the only income has been $2,000 interest on the company's bank deposit. It is further charged that the assets are now reduced to $20,000.

Twenty minutes after the injection of diphtheria antitoxin had been given by a board of health inspector Monday afternoon to Yetta Green, 7½ years old, the girl died. Coroner Scholer is investigating.

Antitoxin for Well Child; Death in 20 Minutes.

Dr. Darlington of the health board said that death probably was caused by the presence of a bubble of air in the syringe. The antitoxin was in good condition, but such a bubble might cause death in twenty minutes.

The father, Morris Green, said the doctor had injected the antitoxin into a child who was well, but did nothing for the 9 months old baby who had diphtheria. He said the inspector had made a mistake and treated the wrong child.

"I told him also," said Green, "that his instrument had not been washed, but he paid no attention to me."

The child's body has been removed to the morgue and an autopsy will be performed.

Suffering from melancholia, brought on by ill health, Mrs. Pauline Keevil, wife of the Rev. Dr. Charles J. Keevil, pastor of the Second Avenue Baptist church, killed herself by inhaling illuminating gas at her home today. Dr. Keevil had left Mrs. Keevil in bed while he went to breakfast, a few feet away, with the family.

Preacher's Wife a Suicide by Gas in 20 Minutes.

The Second Avenue Baptist church is a mission church, which achieved notoriety in 1897 through a fight between the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Daniel Potter, and John D. Rockefeller over the possession of the church parsonage. The clergyman refused to give up the keys, and barricaded himself in the parsonage. He remained there several weeks before he could be ousted.

Upon the determination of the exact time of the death of Wallace Andrews and his wife, who were burned to death in their home here April 7, 1899, depends the success or failure of a contest for $2,500,000, begun in the New York State Supreme court today.

$2,500,000 Contest Hinges on Priority of Death.

Mr. Andrews' will directs that his executors organize the Andrews Institute for Girls and left to the institution $2,500,000 of his $3,000,000 estate, cutting off his relatives with $500,000.

Under the laws of 1860, still in force, a testator leaving a wife and child cannot give more than one-half his estate to charity, and the heirs contend that Mrs. Andrews survived her husband and therefore the institute can receive only $1,500,000. Counsel for the institute contend there is no proof that the wife survived her husband and the presumption that the woman, being the weaker physically, died first.

Insurance men started tonight a campaign against hired witnesses, "shyster" lawyers, ambulance chasers, and professional accident claimants. More than 100 officials of casualty companies gathered at Sherry's and listened to Theodore Waters tell how he had gone about the country investigating this system of graft. The gathering was on the invitation of Robert B. Armstrong, president of the Casualty Company of North America.

Insurance Men Go After Shyster Lawyers.

A body will be formed so that concerted effort may result in the incarceration of those who get "fake" injuries and then mulct the insurance companies and public service corporations. The organization will extend over the United States, and a committee of ten traction insurance officials was appointed to take the preliminary steps.

Charles J. Glidden, the world touring automobilist, who traveled more than 25,000 miles in his motor car in foreign lands in the last four years, arrived home today on the steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm. Mrs. Glidden, who has been with him on the trip, arrived with him. They ran over no one, had no accidents, and were delayed only one hour for repairs.

Fiji King Gives Automobiles Newest Name.

"Automobiles have some hard names given to them," said Glidden, "but the natives of the Fiji islands, who are only one generation removed from cannibalism, devised a name for my machine which is fully as good as those originated by more civilized individuals. They styled it the 'father of all devils,' as it was the first automobile that ever entered the Fiji islands.

"The king of Fiji and the princess, his sister, couldn't understand what made the car go. I gave them a ride and the king wanted to go faster."

Divorced Wife of J. G. Speed, Who, Her Friends Say, Died of Broken Heart.

MRS. EMMA D. SPEED

New York, June 20.—[Special.]—That grief over her unhappy marriage was the primary cause of the death of Mrs. Emma Stutz Daily-Speed, who recently was married to and separated from John Gilmer Speed, a magazine writer, was the declaration of Mrs. B. D. Brown here today.

"Her heart was broken and she suffered greatly in spirit because of her unfortunate marital troubles," said Mrs. Brown. "Her constitution was weakened, and when an operation became necessary she had not sufficient vitality to withstand the shock. Her spirit was gone. She had nothing to live for, and in this frame of mind she entered the operating room.

"My sister-in-law called upon her on June 17 and found her much depressed. There was no mystery about her death. She went to the hospital on the advice of her family physician, Dr. Cornish, and Dr. Ewald, who, I understand, is a famous German surgeon, performed the operation. Mrs. Speed first entered the hospital June 5 and was operated upon June 8."

FUTURE FOR COLLEGIANS.

HUGO SONNENSCHEIN SAYS THEY WILL SETTLE LABOR WARS.

Interesting Address by Chicago Orator Before Ann Arbor Graduating Class — University of Wisconsin Holds Annual Class Day Exercises —Ivy Oration Delivered by Ira Cross, Who Protests Against the Growing Spirit of Aristocracy.

Ann Arbor, Mich., June 20.—[Special.]—The great industrial questions confronting the people of the United States will in future be solved by college graduates, declared Hugo Sonnenschein of Chicago, the orator of the class day exercises of the senior literary class, which were held this morning. This statement is significant in view of the fact that the speaker, who is a close student of Chicago industrial affairs, delivered it with reference to the present strike. That part of the address bearing on the subject follows:

"The college bred man is sure to be the future arbiter of industrial disputes; it shall be his task to harmonize the warring factions of society. Every man educated in the rush of the commercial world is lined up on one side or the other and cannot decide without bias a case affecting his own interests. No person can cross the gulf dividing capital and labor and keep a proper sense of proportion.

"To the man educated in a liberal college, where industrial problems are studied thoroughly, the attitude of an impartial judge is impressed upon each graduate. Having studied both past and present conditions of capital and labor, he is in a better position to arrive at a fair verdict and one satisfactory to employer and employed than are those whose eyes are blinded by personal interest."

Against Spirit of Aristocracy.

Madison, Wis., June 20.—[Special.]—This was class day at the University of Wisconsin. Every exercise was held in the morning and the class exercises in the afternoon, while this evening the seniors presented the class play and smoked the pipe of peace. The play presented was Jerome K. Jerome's "Miss Hobbs." The ivy oration was by Ira Cross of Madison and the ode by Miss Oral Shunk of Davenport, Ia. The class day exercises were: Class history, Miss Elizabeth Foley, Wauwatosa, and Rueben Neckerman, Madison; poem, A. Berton Braley, Madison; oration, Thomas J. Mahon, Milwaukee; farewell to under classmen, Eudora I. Cook, Lake Mills; statistics, Grace Wells, Aurora, Ill.

A protest against the growing spirit of aristocracy was the dominant note in several addresses, and found strongest expression in the ivy oration by Mr. Cross.

Auto Accident Mars Graduation.

Easton, Pa., June 20.—The commencement exercises at Lafayette college were marred today by an automobile accident on the campus. I. J. Holland, a local chauffeur, was bringing home a party of alumni early today when his machine shot over an embankment. The automobile turned completely over and Holland was pinned beneath it. His back was broken and he will probably die. John Snyder, one of the occupants of the auto, had his nose broken, and some of the others were slightly hurt.

MORE TO ATTEND HIGH SCHOOLS

Increasing Proportion of Elementary Graduates to Continue—Commencements This Week.

With average attendance in the high schools increased 10 per cent and a fractional percentage of increase in the elementary schools as the last year's record, school officials expect a larger percentage of elementary graduates than ever before to enter the high schools next fall.

Figures quoted by Assistant Superintendent Roberts on the eve of the last day of school show that tomorrow and Friday will be "graduation day" to a fewer number of pupils than in the past, although a larger number will complete the elementary school course.

"In the high schools there were enrolled in May of last year 9,458 pupils," said Assistant Superintendent Roberts, "while this year in the same month there were 10,057."

Over 10,000 elementary school pupils and 1,200 high school pupils will be given diplomas tomorrow afternoon and evening and Friday afternoon and evening. On tomorrow's list are the Calumet, Hyde Park, Englewood, and Lake high schools. The exercises of the Austin, R. T. Crane, Lake View, and Marshall high schools will be held Friday evening. Nearly all of the elementary schools will hold their exercises on Friday. Elaborate programs will be dispensed with in all schools and many of the elementary schools will have picnics instead of formal exercises.

COMMENCEMENT AT FERRY HALL

Graduating Class of Girls Is the Largest in the History of the Institution.

The commencement exercises of Ferry Hall, the preparatory school for girls, were held yesterday in the Lake Forest Presbyterian church.

The address was delivered by Louis Howland, editor of the Indianapolis News. The class is the largest which has been graduated from the school since its founding. Prayer was offered by Dr. McClure, president of the McCormick Theological seminary and former president of the Lake Forest university.

Following are the names of the graduates: Gladys Goodwine, Ruth Wells, Nora Krome, Jeanne Manson, Ethel Miller, Frances Hale, Anita Bruce, Ethel Gerber, Gertrude Eichten, Elsie Johnson, Eloise Brinkman, Irma Taylor, Grace Murphy.

Following the commencement exercises the meeting of the Ferry Hall alumnae was held in the George Smith Memorial hall.

LAKE FOREST PLANS COMMONS.

College Authorities Have an Offer of $15,000—Ask Fraternities to Lend Aid to Project.

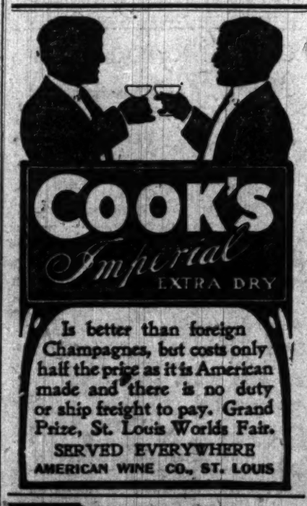
A college commons is being planned for Lake Forest college. Calvin Durand has promised to give $15,000 for the erection of a building to cnotain a dining hall large enough to accommodate 200 men. This offer is made with the proviso that the college authorities erect a new dormitory.

To meet this requirement the faculty has submitted a proposition to the various fraternities. It is proposed that, instead of building separate fraternity houses, the organizations raise half the money needed to erect a row of new dormitories, each fraternity to have its own rooms and entrance in the new building. This plan would have all the advantages of a fraternity house with the exception of separate dining halls. If this plan is accepted by the fraternities it is expected that the commons will be completed by September, 1906.

HOLD FIRST ALUMNI REUNION.

Graduates of the Wendell Phillips High School Give Banquet and a Reception.

The first annual alumni reunion of the Wendell Phillips High school was held last evening in the high school building. A number of alumni of the South Division High school, the predecessor of the present Wendell Phillips school, attended the exercises. One hundred and thirty guests were present at the banquet. Mitchell Follansbee was master of ceremonies, and responses to toasts were given by J. H. Hess of the class of '76 of the South Division High school, and Felix Weh of the class of '04. Miss Luella Chapin was assisted in receiving by Miss Eva Berkley, Miss Edna Morris, and Miss Edna Polzine.



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SANTA CLAUSES GET GIFTS BACK.

Mayor Weaver Returns Many Presents to Philadelphia Politicians.

KRIS KRINGLES DISMAYED

Executive Writes That Remembrances Cannot Be Retained.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 20.—[Special.]—Mayor John Weaver is all mixed up with his personal Santa Clauses, and there is tonight a crisis facing Philadelphia that has jolted all other crises in the midriff, and threatens to involve the city in civil war.

It has arisen over the presents the mayor received before he reformed and attempted to give back some of them to the various Santa Clauses concerned.

Santa Clauses Were Liberal.

A partial list of what the Santa Clauses gave the mayor, compiled by one of them who had to keep tab on the rival saints, may clear the mind as to the gravity of the situation. They are:

A $770 set of dishes by Santa Claus Jim McNichol.

A team of bays and carriage by Santa Claus Durham.

A pony and cart by Santa Claus Charles Seger.

Four hundred books to stock the mayor's library by Santa Clauses ex-Director of Public Safety Davy Smith and ex-Director of Public Works Peter Costello [both since fired by Mr. Weaver].

One rug (Turkish) and two oil paintings by Santa Claus Smyth.

One hall clock, anonymous, Santa Claus Arthur Morrow, ex-assistant director of supplies [since fired] suspected.

One set library furniture, by all the cabinet chiefs as joint Santa Clauses.

One kitchen furnished by Santa Clauses Vares, Bill and George, contractors.

Two stickpins by Santa Clauses Smyth and Costello.

Bric-a-brac, chairs, rugs, furniture, by various ward leader Santa Clauses and city hall employé Kris Kringles.

Other things by anonymous Santa Clauses.

Most of these things were given on Christmas, but some were not.

The mayor drove the team merrily and stabled it at city fire houses and ate from the McNichol dishes and used the various other Kris Kringle things cheerfully until the change of heart that after two years of hobnobbing with the machine made a new man of him.

Accepted Under Misunderstanding.

Then it is said the presents began to worry him. Skeletonized, the situation looms up as follows:

The mayor, his conscience just covered with bumps, has written the three chief Santa Clauses—McNichol, Durham, and Seger. Sternly he told them that he had accepted the presents under a misunderstanding and that they must take them back. The Santa Clauses have written back to the mayor. Neither side will tell what both have written.

"They must tell," said the mayor. "It would not be etiquette for me to do so."

"The mayor must tell," say the Santa Clauses. "It ain't ethics for us to open up."

And the other Santa Clauses, ex-Director of Public Safety Smyth, all the bounced cabinet officeholders and ward leaders and contractors, are waiting breathlessly to see if they get theirs. If they don't, plans have been made for a march on Weaver's Overbrook mansion.

"Ethics be ——," said one of the leaders today, "after we get back what we gave there won't be much left but bare floors." This, perhaps, is the real crisis.

Just what it was that gave the impetus that led to the sending of the letters to Durham and McNichol is not known. It is said, however, to have been the visit of one of his advisers to Overbbrook, when the mayor was not there.

The visitor was greeted by the mayor's son, Roy, who dragged him out to the stables and showed him the pony. A conference is known to have followed upon the subject when the mayor returned, during which the adviser pointed out that while his honor had probably accepted gifts of Santa Clauses in a proper spirit nevertheless, in view of recent developments, he could not retain them. Then the mayor's letters to the donors followed.

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Very low summer excursion rates to California and back.
Several important national meetings at Los Angeles and San Francisco near the cool seaside resorts.
And there's the big Portland Exposition.
Go Santa Fe, because it's the cool and dustless summer line, a mile and more up in the sky—air clear and bracing. Visit Grand Canyon of Arizona and Yosemite en route.
Harvey serves the meals.
Ask Santa Fe agent at 109 Adams Street, Chicago.

WEAVER CAUSES ARREST OF FORMER CITY OFFICIAL HILL.

Head of Philadelphia Bureau of Filtration Accused of Forgery—Contract for $700,000 Job Annulled.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 20.—The arrest of John W. Hill, who resigned last week as chief of the bureau of filtration, on the charge of forgery and falsifying certain books and papers belonging to the city and the annulment of a $700,000 contract held by D. J. McNichol & Co., were the dramatic developments today in Philadelphia's sensational political upheaval. Hill entered bail in the sum of $10,000 for a hearing tomorrow.

An interesting feateure of the case is that of Stuart Wood of the firm of R. R. Wood & Co., which concern has furnished iron piping for the filtration system, who is a member of the committee of seventy which is fighting the republican organization, became Hill's bondsman.

The arrest of Hill is the third that has occurred in connection with city contracts since the mayor began his fight for municipal reform. The warrant charges Hill with having committed forgery, in that he made or caused to be made a statement giving a false estimate of the work done by the firm of D. J. McNicol & Co. on the filtration plants, and also with falsifying certain books and papers.

Former Chief Hill received a salary of $17,000, the highest of any city employé.

ARREST FOUR FOR SMUGGLING.

Montreal Clothing Firm Charged with Shipping $30,000 Worth of Goods Across Border.

Portland, Me., June 20.—[Special.]—Raymond Albert, town clerk of Madawaska; Eliol St. Amant of Van Buren, Alexis Albert of Kent, and Thomas Daigle, a ferryman between Madawaska and Edmundston, N. B., have been arrested on a charge of smuggling $30,000 worth of clothing across the border for a Montreal firm within the last two months.

The goods would be sent by express to Edmundston, ferried across to Madawaska, then passed along by stage to Fort Kent and Van Buren, being at the latter point shipped by American Express to points of destination. Neither the American Express officials nor the consignees are blamed in the matter.

The scheme is said to have been started shortly after the discovery last year that Pullman car porters on the Central Vermont railroad were acting as messengers for this same Montreal firm.

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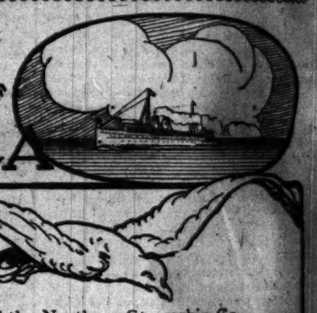
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You ought to go to the mountains of Colorado to spend this summer's vacation for the reason that there is no other place that will do you quite so much good. Proof is yours for the asking.
And when you decide to go it will pay you to remember that Burlington service to Colorado is distinctly better than the ordinary, though it costs no more.
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Suffered from Sores on Face and Back—Doctors Took His Money But Did No Good—Skin Now Looks Clear as a Baby's.
ANOTHER CURE BY CUTICURA REMEDIES
Captain W. S. Graham, 1321 Eoff St., Wheeling, W.Va., writing June 14, '04, says: "I am so grateful I want to thank God that a friend recommended Cuticura Soap and Ointment to me. I suffered for a long time with sores on my face and back. Some doctors said I had blood poison, and others that I had barbers' itch. None of them did me any good, but they all took my money. My friends tell me my skin now looks as clear as a baby's, and I tell them all that Cuticura Soap and Ointment did it."
STILL ANOTHER CURE
Neck Covered With Sores, Hair Fell Out, Wild With Itching
Mr. H. J. Spalding of 104 W. 104th St., New York City, says: "For two years my neck was covered with sores, the disease spreading to my hair, which fell out, leaving an unsightly bald spot, and the soreness, inflammation, and merciless itching made me wild. After a few applications of Cuticura the torment subsided, the sores disappeared, and my hair grew thick and healthy as ever."
AND STILL ANOTHER
"For over thirty years I suffered from painful ulcers and an eruption from my knees to my feet, and could find neither doctors nor medicines to help me, until I took Cuticura which cured me in six months. (signed) M. C. Moss, Gainesville, Tex."
Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.
Send for "How to Cure Every Humour"

FIRE DEPARTMENT FIGHT ON AGAIN.

ociation Files Memorial Against Campion, Who Replies with Charges.

UNNE'S VIEWS OF CASE.

ayor Stands for Discipline and Thinks Organization Unnecessary.

Trouble over the two platoon system in the fire department has broken out anew as a result of the reports of Monday that Chief Campion was to be removed on complaints of the officers of the Firemen's association. Last week the association filed with Mayor Dunne what it called a "memorial" protesting against the stand Chief Campion had taken in the two platoon dispute.

Yesterday Chief Campion came back. He offered charges before the civil service commission against Henry E. Bassett, William L. Sullivan, and Henry R. Beesley, president, secretary, and treasurer, respectively, of the Firemen's association, for conduct subversive of the discipline of the department. The formal charge in the letter he sent the commission was:

"On or May 3 last the commission fined Henry [illegible] Wint and James J. Rowley, pipemen, and Edward A. Cushing, engine driver, all members of the association, ten days' pay for absence from quarters without leave.

"Said fines were paid out of the funds of the association, and "it is the fixed policy of the association to pay what fines may be assessed against its members by the commission as punishment for neglect of duty."

Mayor Would Uphold Discipline.

When the mayor was asked last evening whether he thought it proper that an association outside the fire department should thus protect its members who had broken the rules of the department he replied unhesitatingly he did not.

The mayor denied that he had consented to the removal of Chief Campion on Monday and had only postponed it on account of the report of the fire underwriters.

"I will have to go on the record," he said, "in putting back to his judicial ways," and the record shows he was not removed."

The "memorial" of the Firemen's association, he said, had been presented to him last week. It was a lengthy argument for the two platoon system, and he was asked to investigate it. It also set forth that Chief Campion was opposed to it and had fought it [illegible].

"Would you act on ex parte evidence of [illegible]?" was asked him.

"Certainly not," he replied. "I would hear both sides before I came to any decision."

"Are you in favor of the two platoon system?"

"My mind is a blank about it," replied the mayor. "I know nothing about the merits of the controversy. I never have looked into it."

Holds Organization Unnecessary.

"Do you think it proper for an organization like the Firemen's association to exist [illegible] a semi-military organization like the fire department?" was asked.

"I do not see the necessity for any such organization in any department of the city government," answered the mayor.

"Do you think it right for the men in the fire department to attempt to go over the heads of the officers by threatening aldermen with [illegible] at the polls if they did not reverse a decision of the officers?"

"Firemen have a grievance there is no objection to their presenting it to the proper authorities, whether it be the aldermen or the mayor. No such organization should get a hand in politics, however," replied Mayor Dunne.

Precedent for Ownership?

It was suggested to the mayor that if in the small an organization as the fire department the men were allowed to say how it should be run the same result would follow in a more marked degree in the street railway organization if the city ever assumed the operation of the traction lines. To this the mayor said:

"There never has been a strike in any department of the city government. The rule made for municipal operation of street railroad properties is, it would avert strikes there. Under municipal ownership there would be no excuse for a union of any kind among the street car employes."

The mayor said the "memorial" asking for the removal of Chief Campion had been signed by President Bassett and the other officials of the Firemen's association. They claimed in it they represented a large majority of the members of the department.

The statement of the officers of the department is that the association contains about 9 per cent of the membership of the department.

Just before he retired from office Edgar Harrison had a vote of the firemen on the double platoon system and it showed a majority against it.

Plan a Rival "Memorial."

A committee of firemen opposed to the plan called on Chief Campion in the afternoon and asked if he had any objections to their framing a "memorial" of their own to be presented to the mayor.

"I always have discountenanced any such action and do so now," answered the chief.

If the mayor determines to remove the chief he will have trouble in getting a fireman to take his place, unless he goes down pretty low in the department. Assistant Marshals Horan and Seyferlich are both on record as saying they would not accept the place as long as this two platoon system is the reason for the removal, and it is not thought Inspector Burroughs would.

No battalion chief is thought to be qualified and he might have to seek President Bassett of the Firemen's association, whose rank is assistant and his record for attending fires fewer than any man of his term of service.

TRACTION REPLY READY SOON.

Companies Announce Their Statement to City Council Committee for Tomorrow.

The traction companies said yesterday they probably would be ready to make a statement to the committee on local transportation when it meets tomorrow. But they gave out the idea the statement would not go so far as a formal offer for the sale of their properties.

The committee also will have before it the message of Mayor Dunne suggesting a change in the advertisements for the Adams street line so as to change the proposal from a line to 100 mile one.

If recommended favorably this change cannot be acted on by the council before a week from Monday. If reported in at the next meeting it will have to lie over a week under the charter.

EXPECT RULING AGAINST SOLON.

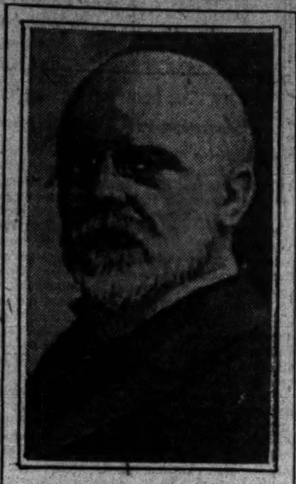
Civil Service Commission Verdict, Due Today, City Hall Men Believe, Will Remove Official.

The civil service commission will have its decision in the Solon case ready this afternoon. It went over the evidence yesterday afternoon and will finish this morning. It is the gossip of the city hall, among those who have followed the case closely, that the decision will be that Frank Solon be removed from the place of superintendent of street cleaning.

$5.00 Round Trip to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. Every day this summer. Good returning to Oct. 31. Four trains daily, including the Pioneer Limited, the preferred train to the "Twin Cities." The berths in the sleeping cars of the "St. Paul road" are unusually cool, high, and wide. Tickets, 95 Adams street and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams streets. Telephone Harrison 3843.

Begins a Speech; then Falls Dead.



Simon P. Sheerin

CALL FOR W. S. JACKSON.

REPUBLICANS WOULD PLACE HIM AT HEAD OF TICKET.

President of Board of Trade Regarded a Desirable Man for Chief of the Sanitary District Trustees — They Will Try to Induce Him to Accept Nomination—One Candidate for Judiciary Honors Is Still Sought by the Committee.

Something that isn't a hundred miles from a decision has been reached in the republican conferences over a candidate for president of the sanitary district board. Still it is so far from a decision that no announcement is made, and after the committeemen have made up their minds they have yet to secure the consent of the man to take the proffered nomination.

W. S. Jackson, president of the board of trade and former alderman from the Third ward, is the one man who meets all the requirements which the executive committee has set up for the head of the ticket. His name led the consideration yesterday and will be considered again today.

Mr. Jackson has not been "sounded" as to his willingness to take the position, and there is considerable ground for doubt. He withdrew from the council with the declaration that he had served long enough in city affairs, but the committeemen believe they might induce him to accept the nomination.

The name of Ald. Frank I. Bennett of the Seventh ward was favorably considered, but to nominate Bennett means to disarrange things in Hyde Park, and for this reason, as well as for others, the committee leaned in preference to Jackson.

Discussing Men for Trustees.

Before the committee meeting representatives of the northwest wards held a caucus at which these six candidates for nomination as sanitary trustees were discussed. Ald. Walter J. Raymer of the Twenty-eighth ward, Ald. A. W. Beilfuss of the Fifteenth, Herman A. Ott of the Twenty-seventh, E. I. Williams of the Seventeenth, and Ald. Thomas Hunter and Ald. Frank L. Race of the Thirty-fifth. Other conferences will be held to narrow down the selection and to recommend a candidate for nomination.

In the Town of Lake the nomination will go to Ald. H. F. Eidmann. E. L. Roberts, the other possibility considered, telegraphed from out of town to Charles Vail, committeeman of the Thirty-second ward, that under no condition would he be a candidate.

Evanston republicans at a meeting last evening decided on George W. Paullin as the suburb's candidate for sanitary trustee. At the primaries on Friday it is expected no opposition to Mr. Paullin will appear, and the seventeen Evanston delegates will go to the county convention pledged to him.

There is one place yet to be filled on the judiciary ticket and for this place Millard Powers is the most likely candidate. Oscar M. Torrison would be considered if the northwest wards had declared for him yesterday, but at this caucus no enthusiasm on the subject of judicial candidates was developed.

Wants More Nominations Made.

George E. Cole of the Legislative Voters' league is trying to convince the leaders of both parties that it will be to their advantage to have their conventions adopt resolutions which he has drawn up for them, declaring it to be the sense of the parties that two legislative candidates should be nominated in each of the nineteen senatorial districts in Cook county.

Accompanying the resolutions Mr. Cole has sent to the committees a table of figures showing the shifting vote as illustrated in the presidential and mayoralty campaigns, pointing also to the fact that the socialists gained 76,331 votes for their legislative candidates in Cook county at the last election, securing a total of 110,650 votes, and that the prohibition party gained 42,241 votes over two years before.

The lesson, according to Mr. Cole, is one that experienced politicians should be willing to take advantage of by making such nominations as will prevent the springing up of independent candidates.

At a caucus held in the Seventh ward resolutions were adopted instructing delegates to the county convention from the eighteen primary districts in the ward to support the candidacy of Merritt W. Pinckney for judge of the Circuit court and the candidacy of Ald. Frank I. Bennett for president of the sanitary district.

FANS SEE GAME AT OWN RISK.

New York Judge Rules That Management Is Not Responsible for Injuries at Ball Game.

New York, June 20.—Persons who attend baseball games do so at their own risk, according to a decision just handed down by Civil Justice McLaughlin in a damage suit brought by a young woman who claims to have been injured by a foul ball. The complainant was an enthusiastic admirer of the game.

On Sept. 3, 1904, while a spectator at the contest on the Polo grounds between the New York National club and the Bostons a foul ball struck her on the nose. The doctors saved her from permanent disfigurement, but suit was brought for damages, in the sum of $500, against the New York club's management.

The complainant's counsel asserted that the management was responsible for everything that went wrong on the grounds, and that the woman's injury was clearly due to the lack of proper safeguards. The justice, however, ruled that those who entered the grounds did so at their own risk.

Attractive Low Fare Excursions to the Seashore Via New York and to Baltimore, Md.

Asbury Park and return, $21.35. Tickets good going June 29, 30, July 1 and 2; valid for return until Aug. 31 by extension. The only line that operates trains to New York via Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. Stopover at each place; also at New York.

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DEATH INVADES CONVENTION HALL

Cuts Short Address of Simon P. Sheerin to Telephone Men.

MEETING IN AUDITORIUM.

As Indianapolis Politician Replies to Speech of Welcome He Falls to Floor.

While responding to the address of welcome to the delegates of the convention of the National Interstate Telephone association, which had been delivered by City Prosecutor Taylor, yesterday morning, Simon P. Sheerin of Indianapolis suffered an attack of apoplexy and died before a physician reached him.

The convention had met in the hall on the sixth floor of the Auditorium at 10 o'clock for the first business session. Mayor Dunne was scheduled to give the welcoming address, but, unable to be present, he was represented by Howard S. Taylor, who said he had been told by the mayor to state that the strike would be settled and that all differences would be compromised.

Mr. Sheerin, as he walked to the speaker's table, explained that, unlike Mr. Taylor, he was unable to speak without notes. He then began to read his speech, but hardly had closed the introductory paragraph when his utterance became confused. His face grew dark and he turned to the chairman, J. D. Powers of Louisville, Ky., with the remark:

"Colonel, I feel an attack. I don't believe I can finish."

Dies Almost as He Falls.

Mr. Powers arose to assist him. As he tottered for a moment and closed his eyes, the chairman, who had one arm in a sling, reached out to hold him, but he slipped to the floor with a crash. Several of the convention members sprang to their feet and hurried to Mr. Sheerin, but it was apparent that he had died almost as he fell.

Messengers were sent for a doctor, but both of the Auditorium house physicians were out, and the hotel management spent some time trying to find them. It was half an hour before friends of Mr. Sheerin succeeded in bringing Dr. Alfred A. Watson and Dr. J. Mitchell Taylor to the hall. Their efforts at causing artificial respiration were useless.

Father Peter J. O'Callaghan of St. Mary's church arrived too late for the administration of extreme unction. Mr. Sheerin was accompanied by his son, S. P. Sheerin Jr. He was in the hall at the time of his father's attack and was with him when he died. He at once took charge of the body, which was sent to Indianapolis last night.

Born in Ireland in 1846.

Mr. Sheerin was born in Dublin, Ireland, Feb. 14, 1846. His father was a manufacturer and an Irish revolutionist, and came to the United States in 1849, settling in Dayton, O., where the boy was given a public school education, supplemented by a course in a commercial college. In 1866 he removed to Logansport, Ind., where he worked as a blacksmith, devoting his spare hours to the study of books and business. He was twice elected recorder of Cass county, and in 1875 he became the editor and part owner of the Logansport Pharos, a democratic paper. He retired in 1880, and two years later was elected clerk of the Supreme court of Indiana.

He was a member of the state democratic executive committee for six years, and in 1884 was elected a member of the national committee which later chose him as secretary. He was reelected to the same office in 1892 and was chosen secretary of the convention committee. He was president of the Long Distance Telephone company of Indianapolis.

He is survived by a widow and eight children. The family is at the summer home at Lake Maxinkuckee, Ind. Mr. Sheerin had not been in good health during the last week, and, although he is said to have suffered an attack similar to this one four years ago, he attributed his indisposition to overwork.

Social Program Given Up.

Because of the death all social features of the convention have been stricken off the program, and only business matters of vital importance will be transacted. Yesterday the session adjourned immediately after his death, and all exhibits were closed for the day.

PREACHER GUARDED BY TROOPS TO PREVENT LYNCHING BEE.

Murder of Two Children in Georgia Is Charged to Clergyman by Confession of Negro.

Atlanta, Ga., June 20.—[Special.]—Troops are held at Valdosta, Ga., to prevent the lynching of the Rev. J. G. Rawlings and three sons and a negro named Moore, charged with shooting from ambush last week Willie and Inez Carter, children of W. L. Carter.

A negro farm hand employed Rawlings confessed, implicating the preacher and his sons. The country round about is in a frenzy of rage and lynching is probable.

Moore, the farm hand, declared he was paid $100 by Rawlings to assist the latter's son in the commission of the crime.

Murderer Killed by a Posse.

Macon, Mo., June 20.—[Special.]—Jacob Plummer, a discharged mule driver at a colliery near Macon, who shot and killed William Dale, a mine boss, this morning, was killed later by a posse.

Negro Lynched by a Mob.

Nashville, Tenn., June 20.—Simon Ford, a negro, who assaulted a white woman near Riverside, was taken from jail at Hohenwald, Tenn., by a mob of fifty men and shot to death.

DALRYMPLE HOPES TO RETURN.

Glasgow Traction Expert Anxious for Closer Study of American Political System.

Boston, Mass., June 20.—[Special.]—James Dalrymple, the traction expert and general manager of the municipal street railway system of Glasgow, sailed for home on the Saxonia today. He said he hoped soon to return to this country for a more complete study of our political system and of the workings of our government.

OBITUARY.

P. S. FAGAN died on Monday at the residence of his son, Joseph A. Fagan, 6631 La Salle street. Advanced age, combined with excessive heat, was the cause of death. Mr. Fagan had lived in Chicago since 1842. He was born in Ireland in 1820 and came to New York in 1839. He bore the distinction of being the oldest member of the Englewood Old-Settlers' club. He was the sexton of the first Roman Catholic church built in Chicago under Bishop Quaters, now St. Mary's church, Eldredge place and Wabash avenue. He is survived by eight children—John, James, Joseph A., Vincent G., Thomas F., Mrs. H. F. Lyons, Mrs. Elizabeth V. Corcoran, and Mrs. Catherine Duclo. The funeral will be held on Thursday at St. Ann's church, Wentworth avenue and Garfield boulevard, at 10 o'clock. Interment will be in Mount Olivet cemetery.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, one of the oldest operators in the Chicago fire alarm service, dropped dead last night as he was entering his home, 6957 Parnell avenue. Mr. Fitzpatrick entered the fire alarm service of Chicago in 1877 and was one of the men who helped to install the terminal in the city hall when that building was taken over by the city. Five children survive him. His death is attributed to heart trouble.

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GAS is the *best fuel* for Summer because the heat is all *under the pans* and not distributed throughout the kitchen. Strike a match and there is instantly all the heat you want just where you want it. Turn a valve and the *heat stops* at once.

You ought to have a gas range *NOW*—it will make your *kitchen* as comfortable as the *parlor.*

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9213 Commercial Avenue, Telephone South Chicago 68

The Peoples Gas Light & Coke Company, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street, Telephone Central 1070

FORGET TO FILE BONDS.

NEW CITY OFFICIALS MUST WAIT A WEEK TO TAKE OFFICE.

Dr. W. A. Kuflewski, Member of Board of Education, Is Only One of the Mayor's Appointees Who Qualifies —Others Fail to Appear—Recently Named City Collector, Sealer, and Health Commissioner Call at City Hall to Learn Duties.

Dr. W. A. Kuflewski, named to succeed himself as member of the board of education, was the only one of the mayor's appointees of Monday night who qualified yesterday. He went before City Clerk Anson in the morning and took the oath of office, which is all that is required of a member of the board.

The other new members of the board either were in no hurry about the matter or they did not know the formula, for none of them appeared. As for the new city collector, city sealer, and health commissioner, they could not have qualified had they wished to. They must file bonds ranging from $250,000 in the case of the collector to $10,000 for the other officers, and these bonds must be approved by the council before they can take office. They forgot this matter Monday night and there will be no opportunity until the council meeting of next Monday, so Health Commissioner Reynolds, City Collector Lahiff, and City Sealer Quinn have each a week more of official life.

Appointees Visit City Hall.

The newly appointed officials all visited the city hall, however, yesterday. Dr. Whalen called on Dr. Reynolds and found the latter busy cleaning up his desk. The two men shook hands and the outgoing commissioner talked with his successor as to the conduct of the office. The latter afterwards said he had as yet formed no definite plans as to his conduct more than that he would make no changes in the office except as were needed for the good of the service.

John E. Traeger did not appear until the afternoon, and then City Collector Lahiff had left. He did not pay any attention to the office, but visited some friends on the second floor.

"I am much obliged to the mayor for making the appointment," he said, "but I can't take charge of my office until I have my bond prepared. I did not have time last evening to get it together."

James Aloysius Quinn greeted his successor like a man and brother. He and Joseph Grein, the new city sealer, have known each other in politics for years, and Mr. Quinn takes defeat philosophically. He explained to Mr. Grein the workings of the office and then remarked:

"It will only take me a few minutes to reach my hat store at Erie street. I will be found there hereafter, backing the little old Twenty-first ward. If Mayor Dunne wants to get the delegates from that ward to the next convention he will have to come up there after them."

Lahiff Not Out of Politics.

City Collector Lahiff also gave it to be understood that because he was out of office he was not necessarily out of politics.

"My address from here on will be the secretary's desk of the democratic county committee," he remarked. The intimation was that his business would be to keep the membership of that committee intact against inroads by the mayor and the mayor's friends.

The city hall was full of rumors yesterday about more changes the mayor intends to make next Monday night. The mayor himself, however, discountenanced them, saying, "I will probably make some appointments, but what they will be I can't say now, because I do not know myself."

There are some he will have to make, however. The terms of Colin C. H. Fyffe, James F. Bowers, and Denis J. Egan, members of the library board, expire on July 1, and they must be reappointed or their successors selected at the next council meeting. Mr. Fyffe and Mr. Bowers have been identified with the Harrison faction of the party and it is hardly thought they will succeed themselves.

Many Rumors Are Heard.

The story that Purchasing Agent Frank X. Brandecker and Track Elevation Supt. O'Neill are to go is heard on every side. No reason is given except that some friend of Mayor Dunne wants a place. It also was reported that Judge William Prentiss would succeed City Prosecutor Howard H. Taylor. The report, however, seems to come from the fact that it is recognized Judge Prentiss must be taken care of and this seems the most likely place. Dr. Taylor, however, thinks he will not be disturbed.

It was insisted yesterday that ex-Judge Egbert Jamieson, general counsel for the North and West Side traction companies during the Yerkes régime, probably would succeed Maj. Tolman as corporation counsel. The latter is to be consoled with a nomination for judge on the democratic ticket.

Marshall Field & Co.

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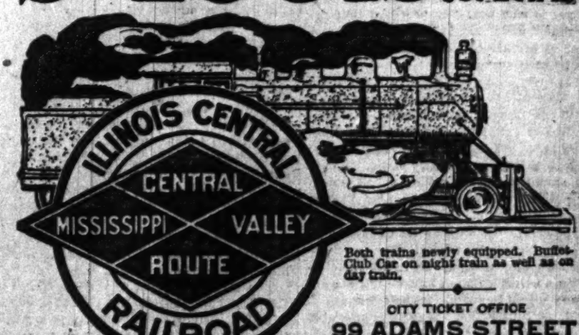

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

BLAIR LODGE NO. 393, A. F. & A. M.—Emergent communication, 10 o'clock a. m., Thursday, June 22, to attend funeral of Brother James T. Hair, at the chapel, Oraceland cemetery.

LARGEST 2 CENT MORNING CIRCULATION IN THE WORLD.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1905.

WHY NOT AN ARMISTICE?

Undoubtedly Gen. Oyama knows that Japan and Russia are preparing to send men to Washington to discuss peace. Presumably Gen. Linevitch is equally well informed. But neither of them has received orders from his government to cease fighting, and so the killing goes on, though not on an extensive scale. There is constant skirmishing in which cavalry appears to be playing the principal part, and it is thought likely that unless there is an armistice soon there will be another general engagement.

If there is to be peace, or if there is a reasonable possibility of peace, active military operations should be suspended. There can be nothing more pitiful than an unnecessary battle with its wasted life. Assuming that both combatants are sincere in their desire for peace, why cannot they at once instruct their respective generals to sign an armistice? That would leave each army where it is, free to strengthen its position, to get reinforcements and replenish its supplies, but would put a stop to bloodshed.

Continued fighting between Oyama and Linevitch will mean an expenditure of men and money which both Japan and Russia ought to desire to avoid. It is hardly possible that the Russian government believes its general can win a great victory and thus improve its position in the peace negotiations. The Russians have been so uniformly unfortunate that it is taken for granted that they cannot whip the Japs. If there should be another battle and Japan win, there will be a demand for a still larger indemnity.

An armistice, followed by a rupture of peace negotiations, would benefit Russia quite as much as it would Japan, if not more. It would give Linevitch an opportunity to get more men and supplies and to strengthen Vladivostok. Therefore, why does not St. Petersburg suggest to Tokio that the commanders in chief in Manchuria be authorized to sign an armistice and await the results of the Washington conference?

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY.

The municipal ownerites pestered the last legislature for a grant of power to the city to sell surplus electricity for heat, power, and light. They got it, coupled with a condition, odious to them, that the grant should not be construed as enlarging the powers of the city to own, construct, or acquire electric lighting plants, and a further condition that the city shall not sell electricity so long as it can use for municipal purposes all it produces.

It would have been much more to the purpose to ask the general assembly to empower the city to make contracts for more than a year with an electric light company for the illumination of the streets not taken care of by the municipal plants. With a contract for a reasonable length of time a company could with safety make an investment in poles, wires, and conduits and supply electricity more cheaply than the city can.

The annual report of the Civic federation brings out the fact that the cost of operating the city's 5,000 are lights after adding interest, depreciation, the loss of taxes, and other proper charges is $625,000 a year. On a contract running for a long period with a private corporation the same service can be had for about $450,000. Here one can see beautifully exemplified the workings of municipal ownership.

The city authorities have bragged of the economies of municipal electric lighting. They have been able to figure out those economies only by their peculiar and unbusinesslike methods of bookkeeping. In reality municipal operation is expensive for the city and yet is was seriously proposed that the city should undertake to sell light, heat, and power to private consumers in competition with private corporations.

If the city had obtained permission to do that new plants would have been erected and the custom of private consumers solicited. But to get it the city would have been forced to sell at prices which would not cover the legitimate cost of production. The upshot would be that in a short time the general public would be taxed in order that the city might be enabled to furnish light, heat, and power to the persons who could be induced to buy its electricity. Some of those persons might not pay so much for electricity as they do now, but the whole community would be taxed for their benefit.

It is fortunate that the general assembly did not give the municipal ownerites an opportunity to plunge Chicago more deeply into trouble than they have already. The legislature has given the people an opportunity to think, to reflect, to let their heads get cool, and to hold wise counsel together. They will be saner in 1907 than in 1905 and will not insist that the legislature shall give them authority to ruin themselves.

LET THE FIRE DEPARTMENT ALONE.

Chicagoans have often put up without much complaint with politics and mismanagement in many of the departments of the public service, but they have always drawn the line at the fire department. They have let mayors play politics with the water office and the police, but they have insisted that the efficiency of the fire department should not be impaired, and thus far no mayor has ventured to disobey them.

A few months ago the firemen united to make demands for shorter hours. The fire marshal said the shorter hours could not be given without weakening the force and increasing fire hazards. Mayor Harrison stood by Chief Campion and enforced discipline in the department. He knew that the city had in Campion a veteran fire fighter of the first quality, who ought to be supported energetically by the administration against any caballing of his subordinates. Some of the aldermen were weak enough to yield to the firemen, but Harrison did not.

Chicagoans were astounded yesterday to learn that the fire insurance men had felt it necessary to appeal to the mayor not to remove Marshal Campion, as they had understood he contemplated doing. If Campion shall be removed it will only be for political reasons or to please the Firemen's association, which has "grievances." The marshal has steadfastly opposed that double platoon or short hours system which the firemen ask for, but which cannot be put in operation without fatally weakening the department, until the city's revenues shall be large enough to permit of a big increase in the force.

Campion is a capable man. He has not outgrown his usefulness. He has the confidence of the underwriters, who keep a watchful eye on the department. His removal for political reasons or to placate the Firemen's association will destroy the discipline and efficiency of the department. The hazards from fire are great at the best and should not be wantonly increased. There are not engines enough and barely men enough to man those in service. There is in many parts of the city a scanty water supply, owing to the failure to lay larger mains and the general neglect of the needs of the water system. Insurance rates are high, but they will be much higher if politics is to enter into the fire department or the firemen are to be permitted to run it.

Unless Mayor Dunne wishes to saddle a heavy increased insurance tax upon the property owners of Chicago and to expose the city to the risk of a destructive conflagration, he will not turn the fire department upside down and inside out. He will act on the advice of its competent chief and not of discontented subordinates. There is but one answer to their complaining—"obey orders."

Previous mayors, great as their shortcomings have been in many ways, have kept their hands off the fire department. They have not dared to demoralize it. Mayor Dunne, too, must let the department alone.

PSYCHOLOGY IN BUSINESS.

The creed of the New Thought is securing converts in new and strange fields. It is not followed only by psychists and thinkers of a dreamy mold. It threatens to insinuate itself into the soul of the business world. That world has no soul, says the poetical observer. "Soulless corporation" is a phrase worn threadbare by acceptance and use. But business must have a soul. The selling of life insurance is business—common, ordinary, sordid business—and for the instruction of the men engaged in it there has been issued a book with the title "The Psychology of Soliciting." If business were soulless the application of psychology to business principles would be impossible, for psychology is the science of the soul.

The revelation that psychology is a part of the insurance solicitor's trade does much to explain why the average citizen is helpless once the solicitor has fixed him with his working eye. As a student of the phenomena of the soul and of mind conditions the solicitor can read the mind of the man before him as easily as the man can read the letter he dictates. The business man, working eight or nine hours a day in his office, knows only business. He has no time to delve into the mysteries of the soul. In the face of a business problem he is at home. When the problem is one of the soul he is lost. The solicitor revels in soul problems, if he studies properly the manual issued for his benefit. The condition of a man's mind is to him simply a trade condition. He knows just when his victim is ready to sign a contract and at the psychological moment he pushes before him the necessary contract and a pen. The citizen is helpless. He must sign. The forces of the soul command him to do it and he does.

The application of psychology to business is the idea of a genius. There are innumerable ways in which it may be put to good use. In all lines of salesmanship it is obviously as applicable as it is to insurance soliciting. Others besides salesmen may profit by it. The office boy who knows when the soul of his employer is in a turbulent mood has an advantage over other boys. He will wisely refrain from asking for a half day off on such occasions. All employés, if familiar with the state of their employer's mind, would ask for a raise of salary only when they would be sure to get it. Thus many vexed problems of business life would be solved and success would no longer devolve upon such base, material things as physical energy, force, or influence. There would be no more fierce scrambling after success. The man to win would be the quiet, studious one who is most familiar with the mazes of the human soul.

THE TEACHERS' FEDERATION.

The school management committee of the board of education "views with grave concern" the affiliation of the Teachers' federation with the Federation of Labor. It invites the attention of the board to a condition which it correctly describes as "absolutely unjustifiable and intolerable in a school system of a democracy."

This is proper but belated action. When the Teachers' federation set out to ally itself with the labor organization the board of education should have forbidden it. It should have said peremptorily that there was no employment in Chicago schools for a teacher who was mixed up in anything of the kind. The board should have perceived then that the alliance it was proposed to contract was an unholy one and have forbidden the banns.

The manifest object of the organizers of the Teachers' federation in affiliating it with the Federation of Labor was to wrest the control of the school system from the board of education. The political influence of the labor union was wanted for that purpose. The confederated teachers were to be enabled to get higher salaries or shorter hours, to have a secure hold on their places whether they deserved to keep them or not, and to lay hands on the management of the schools. The plan was a conspiracy against the school system as established by law.

The Teachers' federation was offensive when it undertook to dictate at Springfield legislation concerning the schools. That intermeddling should have been sternly rebuked at the time. The offensiveness of the federation reached its highest point when its official organ published the seditious, anarchistic article concerning the teamsters' strike. That was one of the results of affiliation with the Federation of Labor. It was printed for the purpose of keeping on good terms with the labor allies of the federation.

At the time the article appeared it was known that the strike it approved of was a dishonest, indefensible one. A mass of additional evidence has come to light revealing still more clearly its corrupt nature and showing up the characters of the men who engineered it. The federation has made no retraction. It has printed no apologies. The leaders of the strike are still spotless in its eyes. It will not express regret for anything it has done lest it affront men on whom it relies for political support in its plot to gain control of the public schools.

The attention of the board of education has been formally called to an intolerable condition of affairs. It is the duty of the board to end it. The Teachers' federation should be ordered to get out of the Federation of Labor or out of the schools. Its entangling alliance should be dissolved. It should be told to mind its own business and leave the management of the schools to those to whom the law has intrusted it.

The strike may as well end. There is no more money to be got out of Driscoll.

The Hon. R. Yates does not seem to realise that he handed in his political checks a little more than a year ago.

We trust it will occur to Mr. Cox that the weather for the longest day in the year should be of a kind that can be endured with patience.

Milwaukee is crowded with Modern Woodmen. Milwaukee may be a trifle shy on groves, but it is able to offer to its visitors the shade of numerous modern palm gardens.

Amid the multitude of other noises the explosions of the torpedoes on the street car tracks may have failed to reach the ears of the police authorities.

The ninety-and-nine automobilists that go not astray—if there are so many—owe it to themselves to repudiate the reckless actions of the hundredth one.

At this crisis in affairs Mayor Dunne assumes the temporary ownership and active management of the municipal ax.

A governor out of a job is not necessarily a statesman out of a job.

Texas is suffering from a plague of caterpillars. Could the Guatemalan ant have made a mistake last year and destroyed the particular bug or insect that destroys the caterpillars?

The whole vast continent seems to have contributed to the prosperity of the Continental Finance company.

Queer how a restaurant will palm off a bad canteloupe on you and expect you to pay for it, when they wouldn't do it with an egg.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

But, bless you, an egg is different. Sooner or later you CAN get a good egg.

It is 300 years since "Don Quixote" was written, and people still wrangle over the pronunciation of it.

If the sweet girl is thrifty she should be able to use the graduating gown for the wedding dress.

Let the steamers continue to run on their safe and sane schedule. Nobody wants to get to the other side of Lake Michigan in fifteen minutes.

Editor Bryan says the democratic party ought to do more thinking. The democratic party thinks Editor Bryan ought to do less talking.

St. Louis continues to wonder why Chicago and New York are so anxious to come closer together.

Prof. Jim Jeffries avers that he leaves the prize ring because his wife doesn't want him to do any more fighting. He has found the right manager at last.

It seems probable that New York may be able to save all but the falls part of Niagara Falls.

Take 'em off at your own risk, perspiring citizen. Summer has only begun.

In their hour of triumph the Japanese can afford to mark down the price of peace a few cents.

We note indications of a rebellion against the iron rule of the Hon. Muggsy McGraw of New York.

Those stories to the effect that Iowa is falling off in population may be taken with a few grains of corn.

Having no legs to speak of, the strike is on its last wheels.

It looks as if Shea had been interned.

IN A MINOR KEY.

In a Tremendous Hurry.

"I'm in a great hurry to get to New York," said the man with the valise. "How soon can you land me there?"

"A train will start in a few minutes," said the ticket agent, "that will get you there in twenty hours. Tomorrow evening, though, we shall put on a train that will make the distance in sixteen hours."

"All right," rejoined the man. "I'll wait till tomorrow evening."

His Sad History.

Friendly Visitor (in penitentiary)—"To what unfortunate circumstance, my friend, do you owe your incarceration here?"

No. 787—"Absent mindedness, ma'am."

Friendly Visitor—"Absent mindedness? Is it possible?"

No. 787—"Yes, ma'am." I absent mindedly signed another man's name to a check one day."

One of the Victims.

"Is it a fact," asked the excited individual, "that the war between Russia and Japan is nearly over?"

"We hope so," responded the information editor.

"Thank heaven!"

"Why? You have no friends among the victims on either side, have you?"

"No! I'm one of the victims myself! I've been pasting a newspaper history of the war in a scrap book ever since it began, and it's driving me crazy!"

Cautious Jack.

Irene—"Has Jack asked you to marry him yet?"

Maybelle—"Just as good. He asked Aunt Ann the other day if there had ever been any consumption in our family."

Fatal Oversight.

The man who had made the Egyptian sphinx was standing at a distance and gazing at it.

"What is it?" asked the tourist.

"That reminds me!" he exclaimed, clapping his hand to his forehead. "If I had made it a little smaller I could have sold it to P. T. Barnum!"

Cursing his luck, he began to slink into oblivion at once. C. W. T.

LETTER OF MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Copyright, 1905, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.

EMPRESS FREDERICK'S palace at Berlin is being prepared for the use of the crown prince and crown princess of Germany. It is one of the most charming and comfortably arranged residences at the disposal of the kaiser. A feature of its external adornment is a large horseshoe cemented into the wall just outside the fourth window of the first story of the palace.

One day some years before Emperor Frederick was seized with that terrible malady to which he eventually succumbed, the present kaiser was invited to dine with his parents. Finding that he was late and knowing the views of his parents on the score of punctuality, William directed his coachman to drive as fast as he could, and the carriage positively raced up the incline to the palace portals.

Suddenly one of the big Mecklenburg horses lost his shoe, which in some extraordinary manner flew up into the air, dashed through the first story window, and fell upon the dinner table, right in front of Frederick and of the then crown princess, who, declining to wait any longer, had just sat down to table. The shoe is reported to have grazed the nose of the late emperor.

At any rate the fact that it should have failed to injure any one seriously is a miracle. It was so regarded by Frederick, his wife, and his children, who deemed the queer advent of the shoe and the escape of everybody from injury as an indication of good luck. At the suggestion of the present kaiser it was thereupon cemented into the wall just outside the window through which it had come, and it was fastened upside down in order to prevent the luck from dropping out.

The palace in question was at one time the favorite Berlin residence of Frederick the Great, and it was there, too, that Emperor Frederick William III. lived with his morganatic wife, the princess de Liegnitz, née Countess Harrach, after the death of his first consort, the celebrated Queen Louise.

It was the first mansion in the Prussian capital to be equipped with all modern sanitary improvements and may be said to have inaugurated a sort of revolution in such matters in Germany, where until forty years ago, affairs of this kind were indescribably primitive.

If the young king of Spain has turned out to be such a success—there is but one opinion as to this, both in London and in Paris—it is due not alone to the guidance and to the loving care of his devoted and sagacious mother but also to the influence of the men by whom she has surrounded him from his earliest boyhood.

The duke of Sotomayor, who is the major domo of the royal household, and the duke of Santo Mauro, who is one of his principal lords in waiting, both of whom accompanied him to London, are excellent examples of the finest type of the Castilian nobleman, blended with the traveled man of the world.

The duke of Santo Mauro, formerly known as the count de Estrada, was a member of the illustrious house of Villadarias, and received his dukedom from Queen Christina while regent after his marriage to the beautiful widow of the late duke of Medina Coeli, who accidentally shot himself in the woods of Guadarama, falling mortally wounded at the feet of his young wife, to whom he had been married but a few weeks. His only son, the present duke of Medina Coeli, was born about eight months afterward, and is therefore, like his sovereign, a posthumous child.

Although the duke of Medina Coeli is a few years older than the king, they are great friends, which may sound strange to some when it is recalled that he is a claimant to the throne occupied by Alfonso XIII. Few save those connected with European courts are aware of these pretensions.

The duke is a direct descendant of King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, the patrons of Christopher Columbus, and for him and for his family the dynasty that now holds Spain are nothing more than usurpers—that is to say, in theory—for Doña Angela, duchess of Medina Coeli, grandmother of the young duke, was for many years grand mistress of Queen Christina's household.

For the last 400 years, whenever a new king of Spain takes possession of his throne and is proclaimed, heralds arrayed in tabards, gorgeously emblazoned with the ducal coat of arms, appear before the royal palace and protest, in the name of their lord, against the usurpation, set forth the claims of the duke of Medina Coeli to the throne, and challenge in his name every knight who may venture to dispute the legitimacy of the duke's right to defend his opinion in a duel to the death "on the mountain or on the plain, by day or by night."

No grandee of Spain has ever seen fit to take up the challenge seriously, nor has the royal family offered any serious objection to this manner of formulating the pretensions of the dukes of Medina Coeli, and the custom has been kept up more as a sort of tradition and hereditary custom than anything else. I may add that on each occasion of a change in the tenure of the Spanish throne, the duke of Medina Coeli sends a solemn note of protest against the alleged usurpation of the crown to all the foreign courts, which is courteously acknowledged, and there the matter remains.

The duke of Medina Coeli, who, although he is the premier duke and the premier grandee of Spain, holding about a dozen historic dukedoms, and possessed of a colossal fortune, finds no place in the pages of the Almanach de Gotha, is the twentieth of his line to bear the title of Medina Coeli, created by Emperor Charles V., when he founded the Grandezza by granting it to twelve of his peers.

Only a few of the great Spanish nobles figure in the Almanach de Gotha, from which not merely most of the leading Castilian dukes and grandees but likewise all those of Portugal, the majority of Italian dukes and princes, and nearly all the most illustrious and historic of the Russian princely houses are missing. If I call attention to this it is because people in this country are sometimes disposed to assume that because a foreign title does not appear in the pages of the Almanach de Gotha, it necessarily does not exist, which is altogether a wrong impression.

The duke's chief home is a magnificent palace at Madrid on the Carrera de San Jeronimo, which dates from the seventeenth century, is situated just opposite the Royal Museum of Paintings, and is crowded from cellar to garret with treasures and heirlooms, which have been accumulated by the family during the course of centuries.

The young duke is a strange mixture of old time chivalry and ultra-modernity. Some time ago it was brought to his notice that a friend of his had forged his name to a bill for a large amount, in the neighborhood of $50,000.

Although the forgery was obvious and the young duke actually held in his hand a confession from the fellow noble who had perpetrated the fraud, he insisted on honoring the bill, and on paying the full amount, taking, like the present marquis of Camden in a similar instance a few years ago in England, the high and lofty ground that he could not permit that the historic name which he had inherited should be dishonored, even though it had been written by a scoundrel.

If ever there was a case of the old time adage of "noblesse oblige" being put into practice it was in this instance, and the young duke's conduct, and above all his lofty regard for the honor of the family name, are distinctly refreshing when compared with the conduct of so many of the nobles of the present day in Europe, who resort to all kinds of legal technicalities and quibbles to evade the payment not merely of tradesmen's debts but even of debts of honor, and who sometimes do not hesitate to resort to indulgence in fraud, and actually in crime, in order to obtain resources necessary to satisfy their extravagant tastes.

"All's Well!"

[From the Detroit News.]

"All is well!"

The dispatch bearer spoke in clear, bell like tones.

The bearded general seized the dispatches and asked in a muffled voice, like one who converses through last year's straw hat:

"Where is all well?"

"All is well on the south front of the Russian army going north," said the dispatch bearer, clutching his vodka glass convulsively.

RETURN OF WALLACE PUZZLE TO EVERYONE

Home Coming of Chief Engineer of Canal Construction from Panama Supposedly Due to Labor Troubles.

[BY RICHARD WEIGHTMAN.]

Washington, D. C., June 20.—[Special.]—Washington is all agog over the unexpected return of Chief Engineer Wallace of the Panama canal commission. As will be remembered, Mr. Wallace spent several weeks in this country during May. A considerable part of that time was devoted to consultations with Secretary Taft, Chairman Shonts, and Gov. Magoon.

It seems fair to assume that when he left here about the first of the present month, in company with Magoon, he was in complete possession of the president's views as regards the work in general, and understood perfectly the distribution of authority and responsibility.

According to the plan originally announced by President Roosevelt, Mr. Wallace was to be in charge of the construction department of the canal enterprise, Magoon was to preside over the political and diplomatic branches—including, of course, the entire administrative machinery—while Chairman Shonts, in his capacity as head of the executive committee, would be the authority of last resort in all things—standing next to the Washington government.

Something Up; but What?

If, therefore, Mr. Wallace sailed from Colon on the 16th inst. he could hardly have been on the isthmus more than ten days, and the question naturally arises: "What new issue could have arisen in that brief interval to make his presence in Washington imperative?" Something serious, no doubt, but what? We all know that yellow fever has manifested itself formidably, but that is not supposed to be a matter within Mr. Wallace's jurisdiction.

Surgeon Gorgas is at the head of the sanitation bureau, and, according to the popular interpretation of the president's proclamation, he is under the immediate orders of Gov. Magoon. Any emergency in this connection, then, would be referred to the latter and by him reported to Washington.

The purchase and shipment of supplies are under the special supervision of Chairman Shonts, who has remained in Washington for the special purpose of organizing the official machinery in that regard. Nor could Mr. Wallace, in any event, have had a reasonable expectation that the system would be completed at every point and in perfect operation at this early date, for he must have been thoroughly familiar with the situation in all its details and ramifications when he left for Panama some three weeks or so ago.

Possibly a Labor Difficulty.

That some perplexing problem in this regard may have been discovered is conceivable, but that, even in such a case, Mr. Wallace should be brought all the way from the isthmus to take part in its solution does not seem likely. Chairman Shonts is on his own peculiar ground when it comes to such questions as these, and he has besides Col. Clarence Edwards and his now completely equipped administrative engine in the Mills building annex of the war department.

The most experienced and industrious wiseacres, therefore—and you may be sure they are all furiously busy just now—find themselves reduced to a solitary subject of speculation. They account for Mr. Wallace's return, in fact, on the hypothesis of some unwelcome and discouraging obstacle that has been interposed since his departure from New York, and after minutely examining the entire situation are inclined to think that it resides in Attorney General Moody's ruling, which applies the eight hour labor law to the canal zone.

It is notorious that he had another grievance—the interference of the civil service commission between him and his subordinates—for he so declared himself to the visiting committee of congress last autumn. He said in so many words that he ought to be the judge of the qualifications of officials upon whom he had to rely for a proper execution of his plans, and generally made it plain that he would regard the intervention of the commission as a handicap.

Handicapped by Eight Hour Law.

In the main, current comment sustained Mr. Wallace in this position at the time, and I believe some sort of understanding was reached, under the operation of which the chief engineer was not to be altogether stripped of discretion and authority.

It is possible, therefore, that the enterprise might have been prosecuted without serious friction had no other disturbing cause arisen. But the opinion expressed today in well informed circles is that Mr. Wallace has been disheartened by the eight hour decision of the department of justice.

If he is not to have a free hand in the organization of his official staff, they argue, and if in addition he is denied the right to exploit the laboring force according to his judgment, how can he be expected to endure the responsibility that has been put upon him?

If he is the man for that position he should be vested with complete authority. If he is to be held accountable for results he should be left absolutely unfettered in his endeavor to achieve them. The president expects him to build the canal and has charged him with that duty. But if he is to be limited here and restricted there subjected to conditions not of his own choice and circumscribed by regulations he does not approve, how can it be said that he has had a fair chance, and why should he risk his reputation in a hopeless task?

Sure of Universal Sympathy.

Of course, my friends, the commentators, may be wide of the mark. It is entirely possible that the chief engineer has another motive in this sudden, not to say sensational, abandonment of the scene of his especially defined duties and activities. I see all sorts of guesses and conjectures in the newspapers and hear the same upon the streets. Maybe some one of these is nearer right than the theory I have here communicated.

Arguing from what we really know, however, I conclude that Mr. Wallace's trip to Washington has been inspired solely by his own personal predicament as an official charged with grave responsibilities and unable to see his way to a satisfactory discharge thereof.

I cannot imagine him in a panic over yellow fever—he knew about that long months ago. It is inconceivable that he is coming here to discuss the sea level proposition—there are years of work ahead before that question need be raised. But it is easy to believe that a man of his prominence and ability wants a free hand in the prosecution of an enterprise for which the world will hold him responsible. He may be sure of universal sympathy in assuming that position.

American Goods in Russia.

[From the London News.]

A mile of shops in St. Petersburg, and I found only one which displayed an article of British manufacture! Could it be possible? One could not walk the same distance in Berlin, Paris, and New York, I assured myself, with the like result. Ha! Here is an ironmonger's with its shop front crammed with tools of every description; lathe carriers, planer centers, saws, planes, ax heads, speed indicators, stopcocks, and the thousand and one utensils of the engineer and mechanic. My eye fastens eagerly on a dozen articles. I look them over one by one. All made in U. S. A.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE FIXED BEYOND THE POSSIBILITY OF A WAR

Present British Government Shows by Its New Defense Policy That It Believes Never Again Will the Two English Speaking Nations Be at War with Each Other.

BY THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES W. DILKE, BT., M. P.

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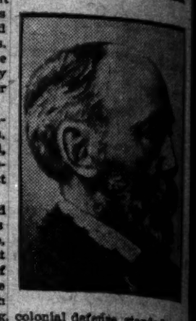
THE recent remarkable changes in Great Britain's defense policy, officially explained in various ways, or as strikingly left unexplained by vague ministerial statements, have a real meaning of widest international moment at this time, when a new grouping of the powers seems imminent, and of more particular interest and importance to the two great English speaking peoples. These changes mean, as is proved by facts which can be set forth, that the present British government frankly and profoundly believes that Great Britain will never again wage war with the United States.



In the case of Venezuela a most dangerous complication between the united kingdom and the United States, by which the opinion of both nations had been exasperated, melted away, and the arbitration on the Venezuelan question contributed to the happy relations which now exist between the two greatest naval powers of the future.

Mr. Balfour's recent statement of the results arrived at by the imperial defense committee of his cabinet was divided by him into three parts. The first, home defense, resting on the predominant fleet, he expounded at great length; the third, the defense of India and the future of Afghanistan, he sufficiently explained. The second he omitted. It was to have been concerned, he told us both before and afterwards, with colonial defense. The heading, colonial defense, stands in the middle of the speech, and covers about one-twentieth part of its contents. It is, however, of substance that is found under it is an answer to my inquiries on the case of the abandonment of St. Lucia as a defended station; and this answer does not contain a policy but only asserts that Jamaica "would be better." As, however, the dockyard at Jamaica has been closed, as the whole of the West India garrisons have been reduced to the lowest point consistent with the maintenance of social order in time of peace, it is obvious that Mr. Balfour felt himself unable to give the reasons which govern policy in this part of his speech. When the memoranda of the admiralty explaining the new distribution of our fleets appeared, when the naval stations at Halifax and Esquimalt were virtually abandoned, we were only told that "conceptration" had become desirable.

It seems mere idle burying of heads in sand to pretend that we are unaware of the real meaning of this great change.

At a still later date we had a debate on navy estimates, in which the secretary of the admiralty said a few words which were more important in the information they gave upon the subject than was the prime minister's speech, but which, unlike that speech, attracted no attention. It was explained that the admiralty had not given up the policy of possible protection of trade routes by local patrol, and that Bermuda, alone of our transatlantic naval stations, was to be maintained. This fact shows that the withdrawal of the garrison from St. Lucia, formerly considered most important on account of its convenience for the future Panama canal, the closing of the dockyard in Jamaica, and the similar steps which have been taken generally throughout our American stations are based on policy rather than upon mere strategy. As patrol bases they would still be useful.

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TO SETTLE DISPUTES BY ARBITRATION.

It is clearly the view of the present government, and the matter is one in which that decision cannot be reversed by their successors, and is, therefore, final, that all future differences between ourselves and the United States will be settled by arbitration, or at least without resort to arms. When the alliance of the three emperors was in its strongest force, and at a moment when the rulers of Russia and of Prussia were acting together in everything and swearing eternal friendship, Russia built her quadrilateral in north-western Poland, and Prussia expended vast sums upon the fortifications of Königsberg. The military and naval advisers of governments take, indeed, but little account of temporary friendships, however close. It is their duty as prudent men to prepare for a future which may be different, and not to be caught napping by the formation of new groupings of the powers. Our government has stated in both houses of parliament that "when war breaks out," or, less clumsily, "when need arises," men and machinery for our West Indian and American dockyards "will be sent out." Every sailor knows that the navy will never undertake such convoy at such times, and that this explanation does not meet the possibilities of dangerously strained relations between ourselves and the United States.

It would be an exaggeration to pretend that we have entirely disarmed towards the United States, any more than we have towards any other country. The United States is a power which has become vulnerable by setting up colonies across the seas. No one suggests, however, either that we covet these colonies or that the loss of them would weigh heavily in the terms of peace that might follow any possible collision. Canada, as a self-respecting state, has an excellent military college, and is slowly improving her militia without, however, either setting up a regular force or buying arms on a scale which can for a moment compare with the establishments of her great neighbor. Substantially, the fact remains that the British government has shown its profound belief in the stability of the present friendly and, indeed, excellent relations which exist between ourselves and the United States and in the community of interests between the two great English speaking powers. As one who wrote in favor of this policy in Great Britain in 1868 when circumstances made its adoption far more difficult I cannot but welcome the stupendous change. It is far less than a quarter of a century since Great Britain and France were still discussing measures to prevent the United States controlling the waterway between the Atlantic and Pacific. The sudden revolution in British opinion seems to have occurred between the commencement and the end of the Venezuela frontier dispute. How complete the change in opinion is may be discovered by a comparison of the language used on all sides as to the later Canadian frontier difficulty with that commonly employed on all sides before the Venezuela arrangement.

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SIGNIFICANT CHANGES AT HALIFAX.

It may, of course, be pointed out in answer to my contention that, although it is true that St. Lucia is abandoned and the Jamaica dockyard closed, at all events Halifax and Esquimalt have merely been "taken over" by the dominion. This reply, however, would not be exactly true. Halifax and Esquimalt, considered as "dockyards abroad" or as navy estimates, are reduced to "cadres"—i. e.: left to caretakers or closed. The military defense of Esquimalt, such as it is, and of the strong fortress of Halifax is taken over by the regulars of the dominion. But it had always been assumed by British and by foreign writers on politics and strategy that Halifax would remain a British "Gibraltar," even if the ultimate decision of Canada in some distant future were to sever her direct dependence on the crown and become "an allied nation." The change at Halifax points, therefore, in the same direction as regards government policy as do the other changes which I have mentioned.

The Times naval critics and other high authorities have so frequently drawn from the fate of Port Arthur the moral that fleets are lured to destruction by fortified naval bases that it ought perhaps to be added to what has been said of our American bases that the Port Arthur argument may apply to a fortress such as Halifax, but does not affect bases such as those in the West Indies. Even as regards Halifax, a British fleet, with its traditions of never being caught by war in port, but of putting to sea whenever international relations become strained, would not be bird-limed by such a place as Halifax. The present war, so far from diminishing the importance attached to naval bases, has once more demonstrated their absolute necessity to fleets. We shall never be able to count on the benevolent neutrality of European powers, and must either have our own coaling stations or be in a position to seize and occupy temporary bases. Temporary bases far from home are, however, not always easy to find—witness our blockades of Brest and of Toulon—and are always a drag to a fleet at the commencement of a war. Everything has to be conveyed and convoyed to them, and it may be asserted that the need for protected coaling stations is still as great as it was shown to be in a previous state of naval policy by the Carnarvon commission. The argument of the British admiralty that circumstances have changed through the greater radius of action of modern ships may affect some bases, such, for example, as Weihaiwei, but does not affect our West Indian stations when considered all together. These facts once more show that the grounds for the change made must be political rather than strategic.

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PERMANENCE OF GOOD RELATIONS ASSURED.

The belief, then, of our government as to the permanence of good relations between ourselves and the United States stands established by the facts, as does their confidence in the friendliness and love of peace of the French republic by the conventions recently concluded. The completeness of the Japanese naval victory gives ground for hope that these understandings between ourselves on the one hand and France and America on the other will not be exposed to the strain to which continental intervention, nominally in the cause of peace, but really on behalf of Russia, would have subjected them. Japan may think it necessary to continue the war until, by the taking of Vladivostok, she has deprived Russia of the temptation to renew the struggle after a few years. However friendly we may be to peace, it is not for us to weigh upon Japan in a decision with regard to what the Japanese may plead that continuance of war at the moment may, in the long run, lead to lasting peace. Had there been any hope that Russia might regain the command of the sea against Japan it would have been difficult for France to have been behind Germany in support of her ally, and friction between France [determined though she is on peace] and ourselves would have resulted. So, too, any dismemberment of China to the advantage of Russia or Germany, protested against by the United States in pursuance of the policy of the open door, maintained by the united kingdom and Japan, but followed by a declaration that America would not go beyond the mere expression of a wish, might also have caused a certain coldness between the press and the people, though not between the governments, of the English speaking powers. As things stand, however, the success of the Japanese arms does not seem likely to cause the government of Japan to change its policy or to set up demands inconsistent with the trade objects which, as regards China, the United States, and Great Britain pursue in common with Japan.

I am not, as a rule, among the most sanguine of the observers of the policy of nations, but on the present occasion may, for that very reason, allow myself to express the hope that the new groupings of the powers which may follow the close of the far eastern war may rather be in the nature of alliances of guarantee of status quo, combined with simultaneous reduction of armaments, at least in the Pacific, than fighting alliances looking towards war.

That Germany would refuse to bind herself not to station more than a limited force in the Pacific ought not to form a bar to such an arrangement as I suggest, inasmuch as the powers who were parties to the undertaking might take note of the facts concerning the distribution of the powerful German squadrons, and set them against mere theory. It is so certain that Germany will keep the bulk of her fleet in home waters, as the best means of strengthening her diplomacy, that her refusal to come into an international arrangement might safely be treated as having little bearing on the naval situation. America has hitherto shown a most laudable reserve in the matter of alliances. She has, however, become what we style a far eastern power; she is deeply interested in the commerce of the China coasts; and an agreement to limit local naval expenditure ought not to be beyond her conception of her future sphere.

Charles W. Dilke

BIRMINGHAM HAS OWN GAS PLANT.

Furnishes Lighting Fluid to Citizens at About 50 Cents Per Thousand.

STOVE STORE IN CITY HALL

Municipality Also Taking Over Electricity Production and Street Railways.

BY RAYMOND.

BIRMINGHAM, June 8.—"There is no town in the world, so far as I can see," said Mr. Hampton Barber, secretary of the gas department, "why Chicago should not be able to run its own gas works and make a striking reduction in the price below $1 per 1,000 cubic feet. The actual difference in the cost of production here and in America is not nearly as great as many people imagine. In the first place, the item of wages is not as important in the manufacture of gas as it is in many other industrial enterprises. You can and do make a great deal of your gas because you have the oil at hand to do it with, whereas we utilize our water gas plant chiefly for the purpose of enriching the supply of coal gas.

"We have demonstrated the success of gas manufacture as a municipal enterprise, and have not discovered any serious objection to municipal ownership of lighting plants. There is always a tendency in every city council at certain times towards a letting down in the material so that the company in charge of any particular enterprise is at one time less competent to manage it than at other times. It is natural, however, for a committee to depend upon its technical expert, and if he is selected with ordinary care the councilors who are on that particular committee need not possess any special technical knowledge, but can concern themselves with general financial and administrative subjects."

"Have you figured out the proportionate item of expense for the making of gas in the different items?"

Cubic Foot of Gas Costs 28 Cents.

"Of course all these items vary from year to year, according to different commercial conditions. Our books show, however, that it costs 28 cents to manufacture 1,000 feet of gas and put the product in the holder. Then there is a charge of 6 cents for distribution and of 4 cents for management, which is an excessive allowance. Then we figure on 2.42 cents for interest and 2.82 cents for the sinking fund, or a total of 9.34 cents for these fixed charges. This gives you a total of 42.34 cents per 1,000 cubic feet for the actual cost of manufacture. Making an allowance for depreciation you can assume that under conditions such as we have here a community can supply gas without a loss at 45 cents per 1,000 feet."

"You are not your general prices so much lower than in Chicago we should have a very large margin to this average cost of production?"

"The difference in the cost of production will probably be found to be slight. It is true that our wages are much lower than even in Chicago, but as I have said, the wage item is not so important in gas making as many people might imagine. The process is chemical rather than industrial, and, according to our books it cost us less than 2 cents per 1,000 feet for wages. We pay a little over 10 shillings a ton for coal. As I use the long ton you can estimate our price of coal delivered at the works at $2.40 per ton of 2,000 pounds, as you measure it in America.

"This is, of course, buying in quantity and the slight advantage we may have in regard to coal is more than compensated for by the fact that you have an unlimited supply of coal at your doors, so that you make carburetted water gas in almost all of your large cities as a principal means of supply. If the city of Chicago goes into gas making you should be able to lay down a gas works at the rate of about $150,000 per 1,000,000 feet of capacity."

Gas Plant Financial Success.

What Mr. Barber had to say in regard to the financial success of the Birmingham gas works is more than borne out by the official reports. Their fiscal year closes the last day of March, and I was enabled to secure the report for this last fiscal year, which had only been submitted to the council a day or two before my arrival. This report shows that the municipal works of Birmingham in the last fiscal year carbonized 504,664 tons of coal and used 3,909,937 gallons of crude oil. The result was an actual production of gas, sold and used on the works, of 1,326,816,600 cubic feet. The actual gas receipts for the year amounted to $3,207,962. Besides this coke and "breeze" were sold to produce a revenue of $537,182, tar brought in $100,936, while the revenue from ammoniacal liquor was $238,948.

They have been in this gas business for a long while in Birmingham, and when they say they can make money at it they know what they are talking about. During the last fiscal year the allowance from the authorities on the public lighting accounts was $70,822. The surplus profit, after accounting for everything, as turned into the municipality, was $242,524. This large sum, amounting to a quarter of a million dollars, in a city so much smaller than Chicago and in a community where the use of gas is not nearly so general, seems to indicate what may be done by a municipality in any great American city if it see fit to go into the business. This surplus was actually turned into the city treasury, going to swell the fund received from the improvement rate, and in that way directly reducing general taxation.

It must not be assumed that this satisfactory result is arrived at either by keeping up the price of gas or by failing to set aside a satisfactory sum for the use of the plant to meet depreciation and the necessity of extension and new construction. On the contrary, the reserve fund has grown until now it amounts to $500,000, and the sinking fund is more than seven times as large as that. When they began making gas in 1875 the price was from 72 cents to 84 cents per thousand feet, less a discount of 5 per cent for prompt payment.

The average net price of gas to the consumer, then, was approximately 75 cents per thousand feet. At that rate they made a surplus profit only half as large as that reported during the last year. There has been a general downward tendency in the price from year to year, until now it ranges from 44 cents to 60 cents, less the same discount. The average net price of gas to the consumer in Birmingham, including all grades, is now 50½ cents per thousand cubic feet, which is a somewhat startling difference as compared with rates, not only in Chicago, but generally throughout the country in America.

It should be noted, however, that nearly half of the gas supplied is sold at the higher rate to retail consumers in small quantities, and at an average price of 60 cents per thousand feet. They have a system of prepayment meters here, and there are no losses worthy of consideration. At the end of the fiscal year there were 36,375 of these prepayment meters, and 19,828 gas cooking stoves had been supplied by the corporation direct to consumers.

Stove Store in Town Hall.

In the basement of the town hall, where Joe Chamberlain once lorded it over the municipality, they have established an extensive showroom for the promotion of the sale of cooking and heating stoves, and the municipality has gone into this business for all there is in it. Every possible device, both useful and ornamental, is shown in this official establishment, and in and out of the basement swarm the municipal gasfitters and plumbers in a perfectly natural manner. They are putting up a new building for the gas department, however, and will give it separate quarters as soon as possible. The remarkable thing is that all these results have been achieved with a comparatively small capital investment. The total expenditure on the works, mains, extensions, and everything else in the nature of a capital investment has amounted to only $12,321,129.

To sustain the position taken by Secretary Barber that the wage accounts are such a small item in the manufacture of gas, it is worth noticing that out of a total annual expenditure of approximately $3,500,000, the total account for wages at the works was considerably less than $350,000. They treat their men well there, which is another thing to be taken into consideration, and the wages paid are higher than would be given by a private company. Furthermore, they pension old employés after twenty years' of continuous service, and there is a complex system of sick benefits and superannuation schemes which works out well for the laboring people. The workmen themselves contribute a small assessment, and the corporation does a good deal more.

Employes Not Political Force.

"We have not met that danger here yet, although there have been indications of it in other places where members of the councils have been threatened with the loss of votes if they did not look after the interests of the workmen. Even in those wards in Birmingham which are most largely occupied by employés of the gas works we do not as yet find any great tendency of the men to unite together to control the terms of their own employment. If such a thing were done it would probably result in special legislation, by means of which city employés could be deprived of the right of suffrage in the elections for members of the council.

Possibly you could not supply that remedy in America, but it has been seriously discussed here in Birmingham, and such action would be taken, in all probability, without much hesitation if it became necessary."

Birmingham has similarly taken over an electric supply plant, and while this has been much too new an undertaking to be put on a substantial, paying basis, the indications are that there will be a large and continuous profit. The receipts for the current fiscal year were $337,099 and the actual operating expenses, including all fixed charges, only $147,144. After paying the interest and sinking fund charges there was a clear surplus of approximately $50,000, but this was not turned into the city treasury, but was carried over to the reserve fund for the electric supply department, owing to the prospect of largely increased building expenses and general extensions.

They now are building a power house in which they will generate the electricity for the street car lines which are falling into the hands of the corporation year after year. Until the electric supply becomes absolutely profit earning the surplus will be turned over to the reserve each year. This beginning towards financial success has also been accomplished on a comparatively small capital expenditure. The net amount of the funds invested is only $3,426,868. These funds were derived, about two-thirds from the sale of Birmingham corporation 3 per cent stock, and the rest on mortgages and loans. The city is authorized by parliament to borrow a total amount of nearly $5,000,000 on account of its electrical investment, and that sum will probably be used up before the entire plant is land down.

Municipalizing All Public Utilities.

What is significant for American readers is to know that this really modern city of Birmingham has successfully applied itself to the municipalization of all the great public utilities. It is taking over the tramways as fast as it can, and doing it without the necessity of buying up any leases or paying any fancy prices for scrap iron. It is also controlling every avenue of light, heat, and power by the furnishing of gas and electricity.

There is no question as to the profit involved in each of these cases, and, while it may be that American municipalities are not politically suited to this kind of work, there is nothing inherently opposed to the exploitation of public utilities by any municipality which has the brains and the honesty to undertake the work.

The large profit which has been continually paid by the gas works and the beginning of a similar surplus in the electric supply seem to indicate beyond criticism the possibility of municipalization from a purely business standpoint. The lord mayor, Mr. Barber, at the head of the gas department, and Mr. Jones, the secretary of the tramways committee, all admitted that it cost the municipality invariably a little more to run any industrial enterprise than it would a well equipped private company managed for continuous profit. But they all insisted equally that the margin of profit in these great public utilities was so great that there was no question of financial success if the enterprises could be managed honestly, and with even a fair share of intelligent direction.

Guard Association Elects Officers.

St. Paul, Minn., June 20.—The annual convention of the Interstate National Guard association adjourned this afternoon after electing officers and selecting Washington, D. C., as the place of meeting from Jan. 5 to 22, 1906. The officers elected are: President, Gen. James Dick, Ohio; secretary, Col. Carroll D. Evans, Nebraska; treasurer, Gen. John D. Frost, South Carolina.

BUFFALO, N. Y., AND RETURN, $12.25, Via the Wabash.

July 8, 9 and 10, the Wabash will sell excursion tickets from Chicago via Niagara Falls as above, good to return until July 15, with privilege of extension to Aug. 4. Option of lake steamers Chicago or Detroit to Buffalo. Write for particulars. Ticket office, 97 Adams street.

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IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

MANY WEDDINGS TO BE CELEBRATED TODAY IN CHICAGO.

Miss Ethel Hulburd to Be Married to Mr. Hugh Johnston in the Afternoon at the New England Church—Miss Clara Sturges to Become the Bride of Mr. Templeton Johnson of New York, Ceremony Being Performed at Lake Geneva.

Golf and polo and tennis and yachting and automobiling and all the other magnets of the season temporarily will lose their attraction today, and the June bride will hold sway in the society world. In different parts of the city and country no less than a dozen weddings of unusual interest to Chicagoans are to take place. At 4:30 o'clock Miss Ethel Hulburd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Hulburd, 40 Lake Shore drive, will be married to Mr. Hugh McBirney Johnston at the New England church.

At Snug Harbor, the summer residence of the Sturges family at Lake Geneva, Miss Clara Sturges will become the bride of Mr. Templeton Johnson of New York. At the same hour that Miss Hulburd becomes Mrs. Johnston Miss Laura Seager Rogers of Milwaukee will become Mrs. Henry Sayrs McAuley of Kenilworth. The Rogers-McAuley nuptials are to be celebrated at the residence of Miss Rogers' uncle, Mr. Frank L. Vance, 91 Prospect avenue, Milwaukee.

At 7:30 o'clock in the evening Miss Noretta Mix, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ira J. Mix, 3633 Grand boulevard, will be married to Mr. Dean Ruskin Low of Topeka, Kas. The ceremony will take place at the residence of the bride's parents.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon Miss Marion B. Williams, daughter of Mrs. Jennie Barnum Williams, 4007 Grand boulevard, will be married to Mr. Fred Leon Good, son of Mr. and Mrs. George P. Good of Detroit. The ceremony will take place at the residence of the bride's aunt, 507 West Monroe street.

Later in the day, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Lewis, her parents, Miss Mabel Arvilla Lewis will be married to Mr. Clark Scammon Reed, son of Mrs. Florence Scammon Reed, 252 Sixty-sixth street.

At 8 o'clock Miss Edith McConnel, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. George M. McConnel of Winnetka, will be married to Mr. Alfred C. Maynard of Chicago. The wedding will take place at the home of the bride's parents.

A half hour earlier Miss Florence Best, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Best, 4331 Drexel boulevard, will be married to Mr. Walter G. Warren at the Sixth Presbyterian church.

Another wedding announced to take place today is that of Miss Henrietta Ellen Naylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles William Naylor, to Mr. Orrin Miller Dickerman.

Two out of town weddings also are on the list. This evening at St. James' Lutheran church, New York, Miss Carolyn Julia Henes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Henes, will be married to Mr. Edward Bolter. At Storm Lake, Ia., Dr. William Nelson MacChesney of Chicago Heights and Miss Harriet A. Darnell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Darnell of that place, will be married at the residence of the bride's parents.

Of the weddings to take place in Chicago the two church weddings will be the largest. The Hulburd-Johnston wedding will be attended by society folk from all parts of the city. Miss Eleanor L. Burrell of New York will serve the bride as maid of honor, and the bridemaids will be Miss Helen Calder of Harrisburg, Pa.; Miss Mary Montague of Chattanooga, Tenn.; Miss Mabel Dick, Miss Eunice Follansbee, and Miss Edna Owsley. Mr. Morris L. Johnston will serve his brother as best man and the groomsmen will be Mr. Howard Gillette, Mr. Solomon Sturges, Mr. Harold F. McCormick, Mr. Eames MacVeagh, Mr. Walter Ayer, and Mr. De Forest Hulburd, the bride's brother. A reception at the Hulburd residence, 40 Lake Shore drive, will follow the ceremony.

At the Best-Warren wedding there will be two matrons of honor—Mrs. William Best Jr. of Chicago and Mrs. George L. Storm Jr. of New York. Frank H. Warren Jr. will be the best man. Miss Mary Warren, Miss Florence Doogins, Miss Alice Holt, Miss Laura Gibbs, and Miss Bertha Averill of Beaumont, Tex., will be bridesmaids, and the ushers will be Mr. Thomas Fidley, Mr. William Best Jr., Mr. Harry S. Sommer of New York, Mr. Karrick Collins of Detroit, Mr. J. L. Mothershead of Indianapolis, and Mr. George E. Storm Jr.

The wedding of Mr. Dudley Putnam, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Putnam of this city, to Miss Helen Bryant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bryant of Schuyler, Neb., took place in that city at noon yesterday. The ceremony was witnessed by the relatives and a few close friends of the couple.

Invitations have just been issued for the marriage of Miss Mary Lansdeh of Cairo, Ill., to Mr. Robert Peck Bates of this city. The ceremony will take place at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Lansden, Saturday evening, July 1, at 7 o'clock. The bride will be attended by her three sisters, the Misses Effie, Emma, and Margaret Lansden. The best man will be Mr. M. Paul Noyes of Chicago.

A wedding of interest in Riverside was celebrated last evening when Miss Frances Payson Ripley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward P. Ripley, was married to Prof. Nelson Willard. The marriage took place at 6 o'clock, the Rev. Herman D. Jenkins officiating. A wedding supper was served on the lawn and from 8 to 10 o'clock a large reception was held. After a wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Willard will be at home in Riverside in August.

Mr. and Mrs. John G. Shedd and Miss Laura Shedd, 4515 Drexel boulevard, are in the east, where they went to attend the graduation of Miss Helen Shedd.

Miss Mabelle Porges, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Porges, was married last evening to Mr. Louis M. Chavin. The marriage took place in the parlors of the Libuse club house at 6:30 o'clock.

The Rev. and Mrs. A. H. Armstrong of Oak Park, accompanied by their sister, Miss Georgia N. Schultz of 6049 Kimbark avenue, sail from Boston tomorrow for a three months' tour through Europe.

Mrs. Dwight H. Cheaver, who has been seriously ill at the home of her mother, Mrs. Jean M. Vallette of Pasadena, Cal., has returned to Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. Cheever are at the Homewood Country club for the summer.

Mrs. R. Philip Gormully, 439 Dearborn avenue, entertained a number of friends at dinner Monday evening.

Colorado Springs, Colo., June 20.—Lieut. Pearl Calvin Titus, U. S. A., who was the first soldier to scale the wall of the city of Peking, China, at the time of the relief of the city by the allied forces after the Boxer uprising, was married here today to Miss Grace Anna Robinson of Colorado Springs.

ABOLISHES SCHOOL OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR OF DRAWING.

Management Committee Does Away with Position Long Held by Prof. Hanstein—Stringent Rule on Checks.

The school management committee of the board of education yesterday abolished the office of supervisor of drawing in the high schools and provided for the transfer to some other post of Herman Hanstein, who has held the office for nearly twenty years. This action was a first step toward bringing about a reorganization and consolidation of the drawing departments of the high, grammar, and normal schools.

The action of the committee was taken upon the recommendation of Supt. Cooley, who declared the office to be superfluous. Supt. Cooley said the recommendation should not be regarded as having been aimed at Prof. Hanstein. He greatly commended Prof. Hanstein's work and suggested that he be made instructor of mechanical drawing in the new South Division Manual Training High school.

Trustee Stolz said such a change would be humiliating for Prof. Hanstein, and suggested that the question of a new place be left open. This action was taken.

The three drawing departments are to be reorganized into one system under one head.

Because of the great annoyance caused by teachers losing their pay checks and applying for duplicates, the finance committee decided to make a rule that teachers losing their checks could not get new ones for three months.

Concerts in the West Side Parks.

Band concerts in the west side parks will begin this year on July 2, according to the west park board, and the superintendent has been instructed to make arrangements for a band. The concerts this year will be held in Garfield park on Wednesday evenings, in Douglas park on Friday evenings, and in Humboldt park on Sundays. The first concert will be given in Humboldt park.

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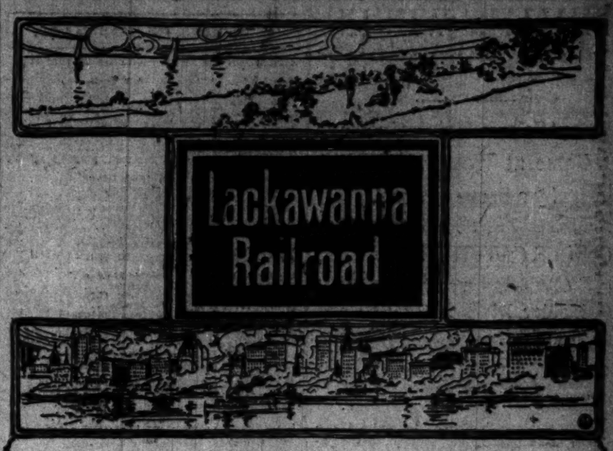

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PHILLIES WIN IN A GOOD CONTEST.

Defeat Selee's Zephyrs in Sharp Game at West Side Park by a Score of 3 to 2.

CIRCUS CATCH BY SLAGLE.

Outfielder Dives After Ball and Gets It—Wicker and Duggleby Hit Hard.

With a glorious chance to make themselves Second Nationals while both Cincinnati and Pittsburg were getting bumped yesterday, Selee's men were stopped in their winning rush by the rejuvenated team from Philadelphia. Duffy's men exactly reversed Monday's score of 3 to 2, compelling Chicago to take the short end of it, and drop back to fifth Nationals.

It was a short, sharp, and decisive beating that Duffy's men gave the Zephyrs, the play being fast and clean, with the single exception of one bad throw to second by Doolin, which incidentally gave Chicago its first run. A circus catch by Jimmy Slagle in the sixth inning was the most lustrous stunt of the day, and it came at an important time, surely cutting off one run and almost saving the game. Jimmy robbed Gleason of a seemingly safe hit by a running dive, catching the ball just before it touched earth, rolling over like a football player falling on the ball, and coming up on his feet like an ejected cat. Thomas was at first went the ball was hit and would have fallen an easy victim if Slagle had not been compelled to turn a somersault in order to make the catch. That gave the runner time to get back ahead of the ball, and later he scored the run which represented Philadelphia's victory.

Both Pitchers Hit Hard.

Both Wicker and Duggleby were hit hard, the visitor being pounded much harder than the four hits charged against him would indicate. Thomas and Titus disposed of seven Zephyrs between them and five of these were on hard drives which looked to be safe. Once Titus backed up clear to the bleachers, jumped in the air, and pulled Schulte's drive hot off the screen just when it looked as if it was going over for a home run. Slagle and Maloney had eight putouts between them, but all but Slagle's circus catch were fairly easy.

With the score 3 to 1 and two out in the last half of the ninth, Chance brought the fans to their feet cheering madly by swatting a home run through left center to the clubhouse and raising high hopes. The ball was returned so swiftly that a good relay would have caught Chance at the plate, but the throw was wide enough to let him score. It was pretty work, but it wasn't good baseball to take the long chance, for the captain's run wasn't worth a bum nickel without another run behind it and he could have scored from third if there had been batting or errors enough to tie up the game.

Lose Chance in Second Inning.

Neither side could break through until the fourth inning, although both had fine chances to score in the second. Magee started the second for the Phillies with a single and stole second. But Slagle ate up Bransfield's drive and Magee ran so far on it that he was doubled up easily off second. With two out in that round Evers doubled and Casey punched a hot one over short, but Doolin leaped and speared the ball.

Gleason blew open the fourth with his second safety and was sacrificed to second, scoring on Titus' clean drive to right. Magee flied and Titus was caught in the act of stealing. The Fifth Nationals came back in their half and tied it up. Schulte cracked out a single and was sacrificed to second. Dooin threw to catch him napping at second and did it so poorly that the ball shot to center and Schulte reached third. Chance was passed intentionally, but Tinker tapped a hot one which Duggleby blocked down to save his own block from a bump. He could not recover in time to stop Schulte at the plate, but did throw Tinker out, and Evers ended it by the grounder route.

Phillies Break Tie in Sixth.

The visitors broke the tie in the sixth with Thomas' single and Courtney's double, after Slagle had robbed Gleason of a hit by his sensational contribution to history. In the seventh Duffy's bunch forged another lap ahead on Bransfield's double and Dooin's single. It went into the last half of the ninth unchanged. Schulte fouled and Maloney fanned, then Chance caught one in exactly the right spot and Thomas chased the ball clear to the limits of the grounds before he could overtake it, the captain completing the circuit in safety because the relay went a bit to one side of the plate. Tinker's high loft settled into Titus' waiting paws and it was all over except making up this:

PHILADELPHIA.

	AB	R	BH	TB	BB	SH	SB	PO	A	E
Thomas, cf	4	1	2	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Titus, rf	4	1	2	2	0	0	1	2	0	0
Courtney, 2b	3	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	3	0
Titus, rf	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
Magee, lf	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Bransfield, 1b	4	1	1	2	0	0	0	10	1	0
Doolin, ss	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0
Doolin, c	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	1
Duggleby, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	32	3	8	12	0	1	2	27	13	1

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	TB	BB	SH	SB	PO	A	E
Slagle, cf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Schulte, lf	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
Maloney, rf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0
Chance, 1b	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	9	0	0
Tinker, ss	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0
Evers, 2b	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	0
Casey, 3b	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Kling, c	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	8	2	0
Wicker, p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	32	1	4	7	1	0	0	27	13	0

Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0—3
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two base hits—Bransfield, Courtney, Evers. Three base hits—Titus. Home run—Chance. Stolen bases—Maloney; by Wicker, Magee, Doolin, Duggleby (2). Double play—Slagle-Evers. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Bases on balls—Off Wicker, 1; off Duggleby, 1. Struck out—By Wicker, 3; by Duggleby, 3. Hit by pitcher—Chance. Time—1:30. Umpire—Johnstone. Attendance—8,000.

Notes of the Fifth Nationals Game.

Philadelphia today and tomorrow.

Briggs or Weimer will be on the slab today for the Fifth Nationals.

The race for second place is so close that Chicago still has a chance to jump into second place today in spite of yesterday's defeat. It is doubtful, however, if Brooklyn can repeat on Pittsburg.

Chance started the seventh with a bump in the shoulder from one of Duggleby's wide curves, but was caught napping by one of the visiting pitcher's half balks and run out on the line, spoiling a possible opening for runs.

Titus was safe by over a step in the sixth inning, beating Tinker's throw from deep short field by that margin. To the astonishment of all Johnstone called him out, else Philadelphia might have registered more runs in that session.

Tinker made a pretty play off Doom's grounder in the seventh. The ball was way over in Evers' territory and Johnny had to run back before getting in after it, so Tinker dashed across and got there in time with one paw and then tossed it to Chance just 16 times.

President Hart has discovered a forgotten bulletin to the effect that the Fowler baseball team was declared ineligible for harboring an ineligible player. He has wired to learn if the club has been reinstated, and, if not, the game arranged at Fowler for next week cannot be played without breaking the national agreement.

GIANTS DEFEAT CINCINNATI.

McGraw's Men Score a Victory Over the Reds by a Count of Eight to Three.

Cincinnati, O., June 20.—With the bases full in the ninth, Phelps popped up a fly and Steinfeldt, who batted for Chech, struck out, retiring Cincinnati when a rally seemed imminent. Harper retired after the fifth inning, and Chech held New York down to one run. "Dummy" Taylor was the first pitcher for pantomiming that Umpire O'Day had wheels. Score:

Cincinnati.	R	H	P	A	E	New York.	R	H	P	A	E
Huggins, 2b	1	2	0	2	1	Brown, cf	0	2	1	0	0
Barry, lb	0	0	12	1	0	Donlin, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Seymour, lf	0	1	2	0	0	McGann, lb	0	0	14	0	0
Seymour, cf	1	1	1	0	0	Mertes, lf	0	2	2	0	0
Corcoran, ss	0	0	1	2	0	Dahlen, ss	0	1	1	3	0
Magee, lf	1	0	4	0	0	Devlin, 3b	0	0	0	2	0
Bridwell, 3b	0	0	0	3	0	Gilbert, 2b	0	0	0	2	1
Phelps, c	0	1	2	5	0	Bowerman, c	0	1	2	4	0
Steinfeldt, rf	0	0	0	0	0	James, p	0	2	0	2	0
Chech, p	0	0	0	1	1						
Totals	3	5	27	12	3	Totals	3	8	27	13	1

Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3—3

Two base hit—Dahlen. Three base hits—Mertes, Huggins. Home run—Bowerman. Stolen base—Devlin. Double play—Dahlen-McGann. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 2; off Ames, 2; off Chech, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Harper, 2. Struck out—By Harper, 1; by Ames, 4; by Chech, 4. Wild pitches—Harper, 1; by Ames, 1. Umpires—O'Day and Klem. Hits—Off Harper, 8 in five innings. Attendance—7,425.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.	NATIONAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.
Cleveland	32	14	.696	New York	40	18	.690
CHICAGO	30	20	.600	Pittsburg	36	23	.610
Philadelphia	29	21	.580	Philadelphia	30	23	.566
Detroit	27	21	.540	Cincinnati	32	33	.561
Boston	22	25	.468	CHICAGO	28	28	.500
New York	19	27	.413	St. Louis	25	32	.438
St. Louis	19	32	.372	Boston	17	39	.304
Washington	19	33	.365	Brooklyn	17	40	.298

AMERICAN ASSN.	W.	L.	Pct.	THREE EYE LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.
Columbus	36	22	.621	Rock Island	25	16	.610
Milwaukee	35	23	.617	Springfield	23	17	.575
Minneapolis	34	23	.596	Bloomington	23	18	.561
Indianapolis	28	25	.528	Dubuque	21	20	.525
St. Paul	29	29	.500	Davenport	20	22	.476
Kan. City	25	30	.454	Peoria	18	23	.439
Louisville	22	34	.393	Decatur	16	24	.429
Toledo	19	36	.345	Cedar Rapids	15	24	.385

CENTRAL LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.	WESTERN LEAGUE.	W.	L.	Pct.
South Bend	31	19	.620	Des Moines	27	17	.614
Evansville	32	21	.604	Denver	30	19	.612
Wheeling	30	21	.600	Sioux City	28	19	.609
Dayton	23	23	.500	Omaha	22	23	.489
Gr'nd Rapids	22	23	.489	Colo. Springs	16	31	.341
Fort Wayne	20	25	.444	St. Joseph	15	30	.333
Springfield	18	31	.367				
Terre Haute	17	30	.362				

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 3; Chicago, 2.
New York, 8; Cincinnati, 3.
Brooklyn, 9; Pittsburg, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 12; Washington, 8.
Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 2.
Detroit, 4; New York, 3 (ten innings).

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Columbus, 3; St. Paul, 1.

THREE EYE LEAGUE.

Bloomington, 2; Davenport, 1.
Dubuque, 6; Springfield, 5.
Peoria, 1; Cedar Rapids, 0.
Decatur, 5; Rock Island, 3.

CENTRAL LEAGUE.

South Bend, 7; Fort Wayne, 2.
Springfield, 3; Grand Rapids, 1.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Des Moines, 7; Colorado Springs, 1.
Denver, 3; Sioux City, 0.

IOWA LEAGUE.

Keokuk, 3; Waterloo, 0.
Marshalltown, 3; Burlington, 0.
Fort Dodge, 3; Ottumwa, 2 [11 innings].
Boone, 5; Oskaloosa, 2.

NORTHERN LEAGUE.

St. Cloud-Brainard, 3; Crookston, 2.
Fargo, 4; Duluth, 0.
Grand Forks, 4; Winnipeg 2 [first game].
Grand Forks, 4; Winnipeg, 0 [second game].

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.

Memphis, 6; New Orleans, 3.
Atlanta, 4; Birmingham, 2 [first game].
Birmingham, 4; Atlanta, 1 [second game].
Montgomery, 4; Nashville, 0 [first game].
Montgomery, 4; Nashville, 2 [second game].

K. I. I. LEAGUE.

Paducah, 9; Cairo, 0 [forfeited].
Hopkinsville, 6; Princeton, 0.

Games Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at Chicago.
New York at Cincinnatti.
Brooklyn at Pittsburg.
Boston at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Washington.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Detroit at New York.

Brooklyn, 9; Pittsburg, 2.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 20.—Aside from the good work of Jones, who was a puzzle, Brooklyn outplayed Pittsburg at every point. The feature was Dobbs' excellent work in center. Score:

Pittsburg.	R	BH	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	H	P	A	E
Clancy, 1b	0	0	9	2	0	Dobbs, cf	1	1	5	0	0
Clarke, lf	0	0	5	0	1	Lumley, rf	0	0	4	0	0
O'Neil, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Casey, 1b	1	1	9	0	0
Leach, 3b	1	1	2	0	0	Batch, 3b	1	1	0	0	0
Wagner, ss	1	1	3	0	0	Maley, 2b	1	2	3	2	1
Howard, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Bergen, c	0	1	4	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	2	2	0	Hall, lf	2	2	2	0	0
Carisch, c	0	0	4	3	0	Ritter, c	1	2	6	1	0
Kline, p	0	0	0	2	0	Jones, p	1	2	0	0	0
Lynch, p	0	0	0	2	0						
Totals	2	3	27	14	1	Totals	9	15	27	5	1

Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—2
Brooklyn	1	1	4	0	0	0	3	0	0—9

Two base hits—Wagner, Howard, Dobbs, Batch, Maley, Ritter. Three base hits—Casey. Sacrifice hits—Dobbs, Bergen, Hall. Stolen bases—Batch, Ritter. Bases on balls—Off Case, 1; off Lynch, 2; off Jones, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Gessler. Struck out—By Case, 1; by Lynch, 3; by Jones, 5. Wild pitch—Lynch. Hits—Off Case, 6 in 2⅓ innings. Time—2:00. Umpire—Emslie. Attendance—1,720.

DETROIT WINS IN THE TENTH.

Tigers Count Three Runs in Extra Round and Defeat Highlanders by a Score of Five to Three.

New York, June 20.—In a long drawn out game Detroit, by bunching hits in the tenth inning, defeated New York today in the first game of the series. It was a pitchers' battle until the final inning, when Orth weakened, enabling Detroit to score three runs. Score:

Detroit.	R	H	P	A	E	New York.	R	H	P	A	E
O'Leary, ss	0	0	2	3	0	Williams, rf	0	1	3	0	0
Cooley, cf	0	1	3	1	0	Keeler, rf	0	3	2	0	0
Hickman, lb	1	2	11	0	0	Conroy, 3b	0	0	2	2	0
Crawford, rf	0	1	0	0	0	Chesbro, p	0	0	0	3	0
Coughlin, 3b	2	1	0	4	0	Chase, 1b	0	0	10	0	0
Schaefer, 2b	1	2	1	2	0	Yeager, ss	1	2	2	8	1
Rowe, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Hemphill, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Drill, c	0	0	5	4	0	Kleinow, c	0	1	5	1	0
Kitson, p	0	0	0	1	0	Orth, p	0	1	0	4	0
Totals	5	11	30	11	1	Totals	3	11	30	18	1

Detroit	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3—5
New York	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1—3

Two base hit—Orrill. Three base hits—Williams, Hickman. Sacrifice hits—Coughlin. Double plays—Yeager-Williams-Chase; Williams-Chase. Bases on balls—Off Orth, 3; off Kitson, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Orth, 1. Struck out—By Orth, 3; by Kitson, 2. Time—2:15. Umpire—Connolly. Attendance—1,500.

St. Louis, 12; Washington, 3.

Washington, D. C., June 20.—Washington added another link to its chain of defeats today by losing to St. Louis, and dropped to last place in the championship race. St. Louis began a batting streak in the third inning, and Wolfe was sent to the bench. The visitors, however, continued their heavy hitting and batted Patten hard. Knolph made a good running catch in the first inning. Score:

Wash'gton.	R	H	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	H	P	A	E
Nill, 3b	1	1	1	3	0	Stone, lf	2	3	1	0	0
Jones, cf	0	1	3	0	0	Moran 2b	0	0	0	0	0
Stahl, 1b	1	1	7	0	0	Van Zant, rf	2	2	2	0	0
Knoll, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Schlei, cf	2	2	2	0	0
Huelsman, 1f	0	2	2	1	0	T. Jones, 1b	2	2	11	0	1
Mullen, 2b	0	1	4	4	0	Wallace, ss	0	2	5	4	0
Casselman, ss	0	0	1	2	0	Gleason, 3b	1	2	1	2	0
Kittredge, c	0	0	4	0	1	Sugden, c	0	0	5	0	0
Wolfe, p	0	0	0	1	0	Pelty, p	2	1	0	2	0
Patten, p	0	0	0	0	0	Rock-feld, 2b	2	1	0	2	0
Totals	3	7	27	15	3	Totals	12	17	27	8	1

Washington	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—3
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0—12

Two base hits—Stone, Sugden. Three base hits—Huelsman, Nill, T. Jones. Stolen base—Koehler. Double play—Casselman-Stahl (2). Bases on balls—Off Patten, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Pelty, 1. Struck out—By Patten, 2; by Pelty, 4. Hits—Off Wolfe, 4 in three innings. Time—1:45. Umpires—Kelly and McCarthy. Attendance—1,200.

Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 2.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 20.—Cleveland took the first game of the series with Philadelphia today in a well contested game. Both Joss and Waddell pitched well. Score:

Cleveland.	R	H	P	A	E	Phila.	R	H	P	A	E
Jackson, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Hartsel, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Bay, cf	0	0	2	1	0	Lord, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Flick, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Davis, 1b	0	1	8	0	0
LaJoie, 2b	1	1	2	3	0	Cross, 3b	0	1	2	2	1
Bradley, 3b	1	0	1	0	0	Murphy, 2b	0	1	3	2	0
Turner, ss	0	0	1	3	0	Hoffman, cf	0	0	1	1	0
Stovall, 1b	0	0	13	4	0	Knight, ss	0	0	0	2	0
Bemis, c	0	0	7	1	0	Schreck, c	0	1	2	2	1
Joss, p	1	0	1	1	0	Waddell, p	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	3	6	27	13	1	Totals	2	9	27	9	2

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3—5
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Stolen bases—Lord, Murphy, Bradley. Two base hit—Davis. Sacrifice hits—Hoffman, Murphy, Barton, Flick, Joss. Double plays—Knight-Murphy-Davis; Stovall-Turner-Stovall. Struck out—By Waddell, 3; by Joss, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Bay. Time—2:00. Umpire—Sheridan. Attendance—9,282.

WESTERN LEAGUE RESULTS.

Des Moines, Ia., June 20.—Des Moines jumped to first place today by defeating Colorado Springs in the first game of the series. Score:

Des Moines	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3—7	8	0
Colorado Springs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1	6	2

Batteries—Morrison and Wakefield; Companion, Miner and Mitze.

AT SIOUX CITY.

Denver shut out Sioux City and won by a score of 3 to 0. Score:

Sioux City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	6	1
Denver	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2—3	6	1

Batteries—Cadwallader and Baerwald; Hickman and Lucia.

Many Games Postponed.

The following league baseball games were postponed yesterday on account of bad weather. American league, Chicago at Boston; National league, Boston at St. Louis; American association, Milwaukee at Toledo, Minneapolis at Indianapolis, Kansas City at Louisville; Central league, Dayton at Evansville, Wheeling at Terre Haute; Western league, Omaha at St. Joseph.

Notes of the Billiardists.

Johnson [200] defeated Jenkins [155], 200 to 145, in Foley's balk line tourney. Cochran and Meyer tonight.

At Healey's—Two games were played in Healey's pool tourney last night. In the first Olson defeated Minor, 100 to 72, and in the second Pritchie beat Minor, 100 to 82. Hyatt and Hannig tonight.

At Foley's—Alex. Taylor played in grand form in his fourth eighteen inch balk line game with Gregory Wheeler, scoring his required 400 points while Wheeler was gathering 152. Taylor's high run was 86, and his average 22 9-17.

CALLAHAN AGAIN DESERTS JONES.

Former Manager's Lack of Condition Weakens the White Sox on Trip.

WILL BE SENT TO CHICAGO.

Comiskey Practically Washes His Hands of Bad Mess—No Game in Boston.

Boston, Mass., June 20.—[Special.]—James J. Callahan, former manager of the Chicago White Stockings, but a substitute on the team this year, virtually has been suspended by Manager Jones for failure to keep in playing condition. As soon as possible Callahan will be sent back to Chicago, where President Comiskey will deal with him.

Callahan has been playing right field on this trip of the Sox, owing to an injury to Dan Green, which kept him out of the game, and has done well. Before leaving Chicago for the east Callahan had been under suspension for two weeks for the same reason. On the personal solicitation of Manager Jones he was permitted to make this eastern trip.

Up to last Sunday night, Jones says, everything went all right. Friends in New York are blamed for Callahan's downfall. Yesterday he could not play. This compelled the return of Isbell to the game, although he has not recovered fully from a recent injury. Manager Jones protected Callahan in New York by giving the statement that he was sick, then told the player that unless he was in condition to play today he would give out the truth and send him home.

Not Able to Travel.

There are too many friends of Callahan here, and he went from bad to worse. His condition now is such that Manager Jones fears to send him to Chicago alone and probably will wait until he gets on his feet again.

Callahan's conduct means that Chicago will present a crippled outfield in this series with Boston, for Green is not able to get back into harness because of his weak ankle, and Isbell, who will have to play in right field, still limps considerably.

Today's game between the White Sox and Boston's world's champions was postponed on account of rain and cold weather. This is the first postponement on the eastern trip for the Sox. In tomorrow's game Altrock and Young probably will be the opposing pitchers.

Jones Must Decide Fate.

President Comiskey of the White Stockings said last night regarding the reports from the east of Callahan's lack of condition, that he had received no report of the affair from Manager Jones, but expected a letter today detailing the facts. Until he knew all of them he would not take any action in the matter, and intimated that, as Manager Jones had stood between Callahan and severe punishment on previous occasions, he might let the manager deal with the player this time.

"Fielder has been doing grand work with my team this season, especially on this trip," said Comiskey, "and I don't think I can tell him anything about managing a ball club. At least, I shall take no action in the present case until I hear from the manager. I have been through with that player for some time, but Fielder has believed he could take care of him if I gave him the chance. Now I guess I will let Fielder finish with him. It seems to be up to him to do that."

Many stanch friends of Comiskey and the White Sox expressed amazement yesterday at the toleration which has been shown a player of Callahan's kind, whose recklessness has repeatedly thrown the club down by getting out of condition. Said one of them last night: "Callahan never should be allowed to wear a Sox uniform again. It is not justice to the club which supports the club nor to the high class players on that team, who are working like beavers to win a pennant."

YOUNG CORBETT AFTER MOWATT

Denver Pugilist Arrives in Town and Wants Match with Chicago Fighter —Ryan-Fitzpatrick Battle Off.

[BY GEORGE SILER.]

"Young" Corbett, who recently defeated Maurice Thompson at Butte, Mont., in ten rounds, arrived in Chicago yesterday and while here will try to arrange a match with Tommy Mowatt., Corbett considered Moriarty of too little treatment he received at the hands of Referee Ned Homan in his battle last month with Eddie Hanlon. He claims he had Hanlon beaten to a standstill at various stages during the fight and that thinking he had the decision Corbett did not force matters in the session he stalled through the final round and permitted Eddie to do all the fighting and that Homan evidently awarded the battle to Hanlon on his showing in the last round.

Corbett says he never will fight again on the coast against a "native son," as the referees are afraid to decide against a native born. He believes Battling Nelson is Jimmy Britt's master, but he advises Nelson not to fight Britt in San Francisco with a Frisco official, as they will not permit him to win. "Even should he knock Britt out," says the Denverite, "they will find some excuse to decide against him."

Corbett took a whirl out of Nelson's manager, Billy Nolan, stating the latter had made himself unpopular on the coast and that Nelson will never get a chance at Britt while Nolan has him in charge. Nolan, when seen last night, admitted he had made himself unpopular with the Britt followers, because he forced Jimmy into matching with Battler. Nolan then took a rap at Corbett, stating that the Denver lad found no fault with the "native son" referees until he was decided against, and that it comes with bad grace to lay the cause of his defeat at the door of the man whom he practically selected to sit in judgment on the battle.

Word was received from Battle Creek, Mich., last night to the effect that the public prosecutor will not permit the ten round battle between Dick Fitzpatrick and "Buddy" Ryan scheduled for Thursday night, being held in that city. The boys had trained hard for the encounter and were in condition to put up a fast and hard battle. Ryan, accompanied by his manager, Johnny Reid, will leave for Butte, Mont., tonight, where on the afternoon of July 4 Ryan is slated to fight twenty rounds with George Herbert of San Francisco. The battle will be for the welterweight championship of America, a title which is now claimed by Ryan.

STIFT BREAKS WRIST IN BOUT.

Chicagoan Injures Right Arm in Fight with George Gardner—Jimmy Gardner Badly Hurt.

Salt Lake City, Utah, June 20.—Billy Stift of Chicago, who was defeated by George Gardner at Ogden last night, has a broken right wrist, having sustained the injury in the fourth round, when he swung a glancing blow across Gardner's head and neck. Stift also broke off the end of his tongue, and is in great pain. Jimmy Gardner, who fought a twenty round draw with Jack O'Keefe in this city a week ago, is confined to his bed, as a result of a low blow, accidentally delivered by O'Keefe. The physicians pronounce Gardner's injuries serious.

Hart Knocks Out Sparring Partner.

Reno, Nev., June 20.—[Special.]—Marvin Hart, while training here today at the Wheelmen's club, landed a hard left swing on Jack McCormick's jaw, putting the manager down for the full count. McCormick got up and lay down on a lounge for half an hour. Aside from receiving the jolt, which jarred the big pugilist from head to foot, he sustained no serious injury, and probably will be able to resume work with the training party in a day or two. Hart takes a run of from ten to fourteen miles each day, and is in fine condition.

FAIL TO PREVENT MADDEN SALE.

Motion of Wife of Turfman to Secure an Injunction Is Turned Down by Cincinnati Judge.

Cincinnati, O., June 20.—[Special.]—Judge Swing today refused to enjoin the sale of Turfman John E. Madden's racehorses, which is advertised to take place tomorrow and the next day. The motion for the injunction was made by Mrs. Madden, who is suing her husband for alimony, and alleged that Madden was disposing of his horses to thwart her in her attempts to recover from him. Madden convinced the court that Mrs. Madden's fears were groundless and that he possessed sufficient real estate to satisfy any claims that might be made against him. Madden has been trying to avoid jurisdiction of the local courts, but as a result of the injunction trial will have to come to Cincinnati to contest Mrs. Madden's suit for alimony.

Austin to Play Crane Today.

Austin and Crane will play the championship game of the High School Baseball league at West End park this afternoon, the contest starting at 2:30. The two have met once before this season, the Manual Training school boys winning by a good margin.

ARREST AT DELMAR TRACK

THREE BOOKMAKERS SEIZED AT ST. LOUIS RACING PLANT.

George Erhlich, E. B. Kent, and K. Miller Are Taken by Deputy Sheriffs, Together with Betting Sheets and Other Paraphernalia, but Later Are Released on Bonds — Preliminary Hearing Is Scheduled to Be Held on Friday.

St. Louis, Mo., June 20.—[Special.]—Deputy Sheriffs Olderworth and Campbell of St. Louis county arrested three bookmakers operating at the Delmar racetrack at the close of the sixth race today. Warrants charging them with violation of the new anti-betting law were issued by Justice I. W. Campbell and the three men were released on bonds of $1,000 each, signed by Joseph Sippy, one of the chief owners of the Delmar track.

Deputies also seized the bookmakers' sheets for the day, on which were kept a memorandum of all wagers taken by them during the afternoon's racing. A miniature blackboard, the satchel into which the money is dropped after being received from the bettors, and all other paraphernalia of the game will be held along with the bookmakers' sheets to be used as evidence when the case comes to trial. Their preliminary hearings will be held on Friday in Justice Campbell's court.

George Erhlich, who was arrested last Saturday on the charge of illegal bookmaking, and whose trial was continued in Justice Stobie's court this morning for lack of evidence, was one of the three bookmakers arrested today. E. B. Kent and K. Miller were the other two arrested. The first case against Erhlich in all probability will be dismissed without trial. If the evidence in the new cases is deemed sufficient by Justice Campbell the defendants probably will be held to the grand jury, for the offense with which they are charged is felony under the new statute. The prosecuting attorney may in his discretion issue official information against them instead of waiting for the convening of that body, and this probably will be done.

"It is plain that bets are being made," said Sheriff Herpel, "and it also is reasonable to suppose that a memorandum is made of these bets, but it looks as if it is going to be a hard matter to prove this in court. There is nothing on the sheets outside of a frenzy of figures, which if taken away from the man that jotted them down would not amount to much in the way of evidence."

Central Turf association members, according to William Flynn, president of the organization, are advocating a test case in the courts.

"We are not trying to evade the law," he said. "We are trying to make a test case. We wish the test to be as thorough as possible, and will assist the county authorities in gathering evidence. If we are violating the law we want to know it, so we can suspend operations at once. We believe, however, that we have a perfect right to conduct business under the system adopted."

RACE RESULTS AT DELMAR.

St. Louis, Mo., June 20.—A thunder storm just before the opening of the races, made the track heavy at Delmar today and gave the good runners the advantage. Three favorites were successful. Summaries:

First race, 5-16 mile—Selfish, 105 pounds [L. Wilson], 8 to 5, won; Gerolette, 109 [Sperling], 20 to 1, second; Confessor, 95 [Miller], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:02⅘.

Second race, ⅝ mile—George T., 107 pounds [Brady], 7 to 10, won; Mall Box, 97 [Davis], 4 to 1, second; Atan, 107 [Hoar], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:22 1-5.

Third race, ¾ mile—Ahola, 96 pounds [McGee],

COMBINING QUALITY WITH QUANTITY

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DEATHS.

NORTON—Virginia Alice, beloved daughter of Milton G. and Alice S., June 20, 1905. Funeral Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, from 1228 Sheridan-rd.

OLIVER—Henry, at Los Angeles, Cal., Friday, June 16, 1905. Burial at Rosehill Wednesday, June 21. Norwich (N. Y.) papers please copy.

PARSONS—Albert, husband of Mary Whitcomb Parsons, June 19, at Desplaines, Ill. Funeral from the late residence, Wednesday, June 21, at 2:30 p. m.

PORTER—Harold R., of 210 West Madison-st., June 19, aged 15 years. Funeral from SS. Peter and Paul cathedral, Washington-blvd. and Peoria-st., Thursday, 10 a. m.

SCANLON—Bridget, nee Kilmartin, wife of Patrick. Funeral Thursday at 9 a. m. from 3728 Hermitage-av., to Our Lady of Good Counsel church. Carriages to Mount Olivet.

SMYTH—Windell, Scott III., aged 4 years, beloved son of Windell Scott and Joan Elote Smyth, 1455 Edgecomb-pl. Funeral private.

SULLIVAN—Francis E., June 18, 1905, husband of Mrs. Francis E., nee Lee Fesler, at 380 Center-av. Member of Chicago Firemen's Benevolent association, also F. and A. M. Funeral Pearl lodge No. 204; Hattenant of saginaw No. 210. Funeral Wednesday, June 21, at 9:30, to Holy Family church, by carriages to Calvary.

THEAL—Zene Freeman, wife of Dr. Thos. A. Theal, formerly of Chicago, at St. Helena, Cal., June 17. Burial at Oakland, Cal., Thursday.

VERKOUTEN—Katherine, beloved wife of the late Frank H. Verkouten, mother of Frank H. Verkouten Jr., daughter of Jacob Stegmeyer, and sister of Jacob, Louis, and Henry Stegmeyer. Funeral Wednesday, June 21, 1905, at 12:30 p. m., from her late residence, 3137 W. Randolph-st., by carriages to Forest Home. Fort Wayne papers please copy.

FUNERAL TRAINS.

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY FUNERAL TRAIN by Grand Trunk R. R. leaves Polk-st. depot (Polk and Dearborn-sts.) daily at 12 m.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., June 20.—Forecast for Wednesday and Thursday:

Illinois—Partly cloudy Wednesday, showers in extreme south portion; Thursday partly cloudy, fresh northeast winds becoming variable.

Ohio—Thunder showers Wednesday, cooler in north portions. Thursday party cloudy, variable winds.

Upper Michigan—Fair Wednesday. Thursday showers; light to fresh east to southeast winds.

Indiana—Partly cloudy Wednesday, showers in east and south portions. Thursday partly cloudy, light to fresh northeast winds becoming variable.

Wisconsin—Partly cloudy Wednesday, showers at night or Thursday in north portion, fair in south; light to fresh northeast winds, becoming variable.

Iowa and Missouri—Partly cloudy Wednesday and Thursday.

North Dakota—Showers Wednesday. Thursday fair, warmer.

Lower Michigan—Partly cloudy Wednesday, showers in south portion. Thursday partly cloudy showers in north portion, light to fresh north winds becoming variable.

Minnesota—Showers and cooler Wednesday. Thursday partly cloudy, fresh north to northeast winds.

Nebraska—Showers Wednesday, Thursday fair.

South Dakota—Showers and cooler Wednesday. Thursday fair.

Place of observation. Time taken: June 20, 7 p. m.

	Temperature.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation last 24 hours.	
Abilene	70	88	N.	.40	Rain
Albany	70	74	S.E.	.01	Fair
Alpena	62	72	N.W.	.02	Fair
Atlanta	78	92	S.	.24	Clo'dy
Amarillo	72	72	S.E.		Clo'dy
Battleford	52	66	Calm	.08	Rain
Bismarck	58	76	N.	.14	Rain
Buffalo	76	80	E.		Clear
Boston	72	74	S.		Rain
Cairo	74	88	E.		Clo'dy
Calgary	60	70	S.E.	.06	Clear
Charles City	72	78	S.		Clear
Charlotte	68	94	E.		Clear
Cheyenne	74	78	N.W.		Clo'dy
Chicago	66	70	N.E.		Fair
Cincinnati	74	88	W.	.16	Clo'dy
Cleveland	74	76	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Concordia	80	90	Calm	.08	Fair
Davenport	70	80	S.E.	.10	Fair
Denver	78	82	S.		Clear
Des Moines	74	80	E.		Clear
Detroit	70	74	N.E.	.01	Clo'dy
Devils Lake	46	56	N.E.	.60	Rain
Dodge	78	82	S.E.	.08	Clear
Dubuque	70	78	S.E.	.02	Fair
Duluth	60	70	N.		Clear
El Paso	84	94	S.		Clear
Edmonton	56	68	S.		Clear
Escanaba	68	72	S.		Clear
Galveston	84	88	S.	Tr.	Fair
Grand Rapids	74	82	N.E.		Clo'dy
Green Bay	72	74	N.E.	Tr.	Fair
Havre	58	58	N.E.	.08	Clear
Helena	56	70	N.	.02	Clear
Hibron	70	80	N.		Clear
Indianapolis	70	82	N.E.	1.14	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	80	88	E.		Clear
Kansas City	74	76	S.		Clo'dy
Lander	74	76	N.		Fair
Little Rock	74	88	S.	.02	Clo'dy
Los Angeles	62	70	W.		Clear
Madison	70	78	N.W.		Clear
Marquette	62	64	N.E.	Tr.	Clear
Memphis	82	90	S.	Tr.	Clear
Medicine Hat	60	62	W.	1.34	Clear
Milwaukee	66	76	N.E.		Clear
Minnedosa	72	72	S.		Fair
Montreal	68	72	S.	.10	Fair
Nashville	74	92	N.W.	Tr.	Fair
New Orleans	82	90	S.W.	Tr.	Clear
New York City	60	70	S.	.24	Clo'dy
Norfolk	76	82	S.		Clo'dy
North Platte	76	82	S.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Oklahoma	72	72	S.	.12	Clo'dy
Omaha	76	78	S.E.	.27	Clear
Palestine	84	90	S.		Clear
Parkersburg	78	86	N.E.		Clo'dy
Philadelphia	66	74	E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Pittsburg	74	86	S.	.08	Clo'dy
Pueblo	68	76	S.E.	.02	Clo'dy
Rapid City	66	76	N.W.	.04	Fair
San Francisco	56	58	S.W.	0.04	Fair
St. Louis	76	90	S.W.	1.06	Fair
St. Paul	74	76	S.	Tr.	Clear
Salt Lake City	82	94	NW.		Clear
San Antonio	84	88	S.E.		Fair
San Diego	66	66	S.W.		Clear
Ste. Marie	64	70	W.	Tr.	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	76	82	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Springfield, Mo.	74	78	N.E.	.22	Clo'dy
Vicksburg	78	92	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Washington	74	78	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Wichita	74	76	N.E.	.20	Clo'dy
Williston	50	56	N.E.	.22	Rain
Winnipeg	52	62	N.		Clo'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 Madison-st., Tribune building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 72 degrees; 9 a. m., 72; 10 a. m., 72; 11 a. m., 72; 12 m., 72; 1 p. m., 72; 2 p. m., 73; 6 p. m., 70. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.52; 6 p. m., 29.40.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the health department:

Burns, John, 19; 2031 W. Lake-st., special.
Burke, George A., 48; 450 N. Clark-st., June 17.
Boyle, James K., 48; 3012 Union-av., June 19.
Burry, Ella M., 64; 3245 Forestville-av., June 18.
Becker, Anna, 73; 1675 Fillmore-st., June 18.
Campbell, Donald, 9; 2809 Prairie-av., June 18.
Cornich, M. H., 2 mo.; 716 Canal-st., June 18.
Callinan, Patrick, 65; Cook county hospital, June 9.
Coler, Joe, 18; 122 Ewing-st., June 20.
Carkeet, Victor, 30; Marine hospital, June 18.
Cooney, P. J., 35; 91 W. Madison-st., June 16.
Cooney, James, 3; 1803 Homer-st., June 18.
Clarke, James W., 62; Presbyterian hospital, June 19.
Dockery, John J., 39; 2190 W. Congress-st., June 18.
Dodge, Isabella, 76; 339 Washington-blvd., June 19.
Douglas, Ruth, 12; 754 Hamlin-av., June 19.
Dengl, Michael, 73; 2925 Shields-av., June 17.
Decker, Martha E., 57; Auditorium hotel, June 20.
Darrett, Isaiah, 17; 2629 Armour-av., June 17.
Davis, David, 35; Vendome hotel, June 20.
Ebner, Elsie I., 2; 306 W. Randolph-st., June 20.
Fracek, Anna, 2 months; 24 Cleaver-st., June 18.
Fribery, Carl, 5 months; 240 24th-pl., June 18.
Flavin, Jeremiah P., 30; 12th-st., June 18.
Gray, William L., 17; no address given, June 18.
Grubbs, David, 51; 4818 Armour-av., June 20.
Gillet, Martha E., 67; 750 W. Van Buren-st., June 18.
Hart, Victor, 3 months; 114 Wood-st., June 16.
Harper, Ivy Pearl, 50; no address given, June 19.
Holt, John, 28; 359 W. 15th-st., June 20.
Howard, Frank, 37; 99 Van Buren-st., June 14.
Hadandah, Carolina, 9 months; 4503 Lafin-st., June 18.
Hill, Casis, 36; 9134 Houston-av., June 17.
Julo, Giuseppe, 32; 242 W. Taylor-st., June 19.
Jubaszyk, F., 6 mo.; 3634 Mackinaw-av., June 17.
Kresik, Frank, 30; 2241 47th-st., June 18.
Libinska, Rosie, 20; 197 Cleaver-st., June 19.
Liddahl, Frank, 48; 961 Sheffield-av., June 17.
Lukanjtech, J. B., 31; 1001 W. 12th-st., June 20.
Larson, Rudolph, 23; 41 41st-st., June 18.
McGown, William, 36; 42 Campbell-av., June 18.
McDermott, Ella, 41; 305 Ogden-av., June 19.
Miller, Marion, 85; 23 Ashland-blvd., June 19.
Molloy, Mate, 80; 3540 Fox-st., June 18.
Mastrengelo, Amelia, 8; 437 Clark-st., June 19.
Novak, Frank, 57; 1581 22d-st., June 17.
Nash, Caroline, 71; 3 Keenan-st., June 20.
O'Donnell, Raymond, 9 months; 122 Lytle-st., June 19.
O'Keefe, Ellen, 80; Grand-av. and Wood-st., June 18.
Ortengren, Oscar, 10; 1387h-st. and Calumet-av., June 12.
Otulingo, Carmine, 41; 454 Jefferson-st., June 9.
O'Brien, Michael, 45; 118 W. 71st-st., June 19.
Post, Caroline, 22; 813 Allport-st., June 17.
Parsons, Albert, 47; Policlinic hospital, June 19.
Prom, Bertha, 7; 319 N. May-st., June 19.
Pryor, Charles, 4 months; 1114 Harmon-ct., June 18.
Pelton, William, 55; 386 Southport-av., June 18.
Post, Anton, 33; 813 Allport-st., June 17.
Platt, Herman, 3; 885 Ashland-av., June 19.
Porance, Petro, 72; Oak and Crosby-sts., June 10.
Paul, Jane, 13; Illinois canal near 40th-av., June 12.
Rogers, Walter S., 36; 230 Francisco-st., June 18.
Robeson, Frank, 42; 32 West Madison-st., June 17.
Rashowsky, John, 22; 915 19th-st., June 8.
Rierdon, Patrick, 84; 5141 Princeton-av., June 17.
Robinson, James, 52; 2140 W. Van Buren-st., June 18.
Schmidt, Henry, 44; 507 Cixhourn-av., June 12.
Stridle, Joseph, 44; Provident hospital, April 2.
Sullivan, Francis, 44; 389 Center-av., June 18.
Schupenhauer, Anna, 64; 1017 Armitage-av., June 17.
Sweeney, John W., 33; 736 N. 42d-ct., June 17.
Sheerin, Simon T., 69; Auditorium hotel, June 20.
Unidentified man, 40; Cook county morgue, no date.
Unidentified man, 34; Cook county morgue, June 13.
Wilson, Frank, 49; 225 31st-st., June 18.
Wallace, George, 67; 5636 Forest-av., June 18.
Whipple, Luella, 54; 662 Fulton-st., June 19.
Yonkosky, baby 7 days; Cook county hospital, June 18.

UNDERTAKERS.

J. WHITTIER BUFFUM [20 YEARS WITH THE late C. H. Jordan], undertaker, 1722 Wabash-av. Tel. South 653.

POSTLEWAIT, UNDERTAKER, 322 OGDEN-AV. We don't say much; we just do business. Stores.

MONUMENTS.

CHAS. G. BLAKE & CO., 719 WOMAN'S TEMPLE, reliable makers of monuments and mausoleums.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON WATER

Central Park avenue and Springfield avenue, bad; other stations, good.

Lake View tunnel supplies territory north of Belmont avenue except Norwood Park and Rogers Park.

Carter H. Harrison tunnel supplies territory south of Belmont avenue to Forty-seventh street, west of Western avenue.

Chicago avenue tunnel supplies territory south of Belmont avenue to Forty-seventh street, west of Western avenue, except the area east of Canal street.

Four mile tunnel supplies area south of the Chicago river, east of Canal street, and north of Forty-seventh street.

Hyde Park tunnel supplies territory south of Forty-seventh street.

The boundaries of these areas fluctuate a few hundred feet, according to the varying pressure at the pumping stations.

FOREIGN MAIL SCHEDULE.

FOREIGN MAILS WILL CLOSE AT CHICAGO as follows:

For Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, British India, Roumania, Belgium, Cape Colony, and Lourenzo Marquez, 4:30 p. m.
For Cuba, 7:30 p. m.
For Alaska, 9 p. m.
For Manitoba, British Columbia, and Northwest Territory, 9 p. m.
For Jamaica, West Indies, 12 p. m.
For Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Norway, Netherlands, Russia, and Sweden, via S. S. Philadelphia, 12 p. m.
For Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay, 12 p. m.
For Bermuda, 4:30 p. m.
For Costa Rica, 5 p. m.
For St. Kitts, Nevis, St. Eustatius, St. Martins, Martinique, Guadeloupe, and British Guiana, via St. Kitts, 12 p. m.
For Ireland, via S. S. Etruria, Thursday, June 22, 12 p. m.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON JUNE 15TH, BETWEEN NINE AND eleven o'clock, in Marshall Field & Co.'s grill-room, or writing room of the Union Station, a small ladies's wrist bag, containing card of owner, Miss M. Adelaide Dyer, Camp Oak Lane, and some money and other articles of little value except to owner. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to L. A. FERGUSON, 730 Adams-st.

LOST—HEIRLOOM, GOLD PLAITED SPANISH war cross; "Gen. Vera del Rey, Santiago." Also gold and silver watch; "Spaulding & Co., No. 1,288,782," at Auditorium western station. Reward. MILTON KIRK JR., 3500 N. Water-st., Chicago.

LOST—ON DEARBORN, NEAR ADAMS, MORNing 20th, a leather pocketbook containing money and papers; keep money and return papers. Address W 406, Tribune office.

LOST—ON JUNE 16, ON SOUTH SIDE, PEARL bar pin. Return to 6819 Greenwood-av. and receive reward.

LOST—NEAR FIRST NATIONAL BANK, $200 draft, indorsed Roy Drew, W. E. Richardson. Please return 1249 First National Bank building.

LOST—STERLING SILVER PURSE ON NORTH Side, June 20. Return to glove department, Marshall Field's, to Miss Kanter, and receive reward.

LOST—BLACK BEAD HAND BAG, EMBROidered in colors, 63d car or from there to White City; reward. Address X 78, Tribune office.

LOST — SILVER LORGNETTE OAKWOOD grip car, Tuesday morning about 11:30. Suitable reward; return to 86 Wabash-av. H. C. M.

LOST—$10 REWARD—ON FRIDAY, SERPENT shaped, bit of turquoise and pearls. Return same to M. McKENZIE & SON, 1308, 100 State-st.

LOST—LADY'S GOLD WATCH; LETTER H. ON it; also pin; 4230 Langley-av., 23.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

DIAMONDS ON TIME

We are selling fine Diamond Rings on extraordinarily easy terms. $1 payment when you take the ring, balance $1 per week. Solitaire Diamond Hearts. Call or write for Catalog—1,000 illustrations. Open daily to 6:30 p. m., Wednesdays and Saturdays to 10 p. m.

LOFTIS BROS. & CO.,
Diamond Cutters—Jewelers—Opticians.
24 Floor Stewart Bldg. 92 to 98 State-st.
Winners Highest Award St. Louis Exposition.

PERSONAL—DON'T LEAVE THE CITY FOR vacation without ordering a supply of WINES AND LIQUORS to be sent on to you from 257 Wabash-av.—JOS. M. FREY. 247 31st-st. P. S. B.—Bottle goods shops—not saloons. Har. 858.

PERSONAL—$30 FOR ANY SKIN DISEASE or pimples DISSOLVE won't cure; 50c Buck & Rayner, State and Madison, La Salle and Madison; Morrison Hotel Drug Store, 10 Clark-st.

PERSONAL—YOUR TENDER FEET WANT A change and a chance; the best you can give it to them by wearing PETERSON'S $3.50 TENDER-FOOT SHOES. Our catalogue explains. M. F. PETERSON & CO., 154 Fifth-av.

PERSONAL—A LEADING NEW YORK TRUSS expert will be exclusively in Chicago only. Offer made to cure rupture. Offer made to quickly introduce myself here. Difficult cases preferred. Address O 321, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—YOUNG EUROPEAN GENTLEman would exchange French for Italian, English conversation; best references; refined lady preferred. Address W 565, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—ROACHES, BUGS, RATS EXTERminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. Call, write or 'phone. Har. 1078. FREDERICK PERES & CO., 427 State-st.

PERSONAL—PHIBETH: MUST NOT THINK of receding from position gained at such sacrifice. Can not accomplish it. Am aiding in every way possible. You do likewise.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR PERMAnently and painlessly removed by the electric needle; scientific treatment. E. BURNHAM, 70 and 72 State-st.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR PERMAnently removed by the electric needle; 18 years' experience. MME. STIVER, M. E., 1407 Auditorium Bldg., theatre and forenoon appointments.

PERSONAL—HAIR, MOLES, RED NOSE, PIMples, scars, etc., a specialty. Electrolysis. N. Y. Electrolysis Co., 39 State-st., city.

PERSONAL—SHOES FOR THE LAME. DOCtors recommend them. Send for catalogue. 54 Fifth-av., Chicago.

PERSONAL — DRUNKENNESS AND DRUG habit cured. Office 14, 163 Randolph. Tel. Main 2403. Sanitarium, Edison Park. Free booklet.

PERSONAL—E. D. RODGERS, M. D., DEXTER Bldg., 26 Adams-st. Specialty: Diseases and disfigurements of the skin. Hours, 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—ROACHES, BUGS EXTERMINATed, guaranteed contracts. Boston Insect Exterminating Co., 6061 Wentworth-av. Tel. West 599.

PERSONAL—MEN, BEWARE OF FAKE HAT cleaners; bring your panamas to Turner Bleachery, 210 State-st. Phone Harrison 4296.

PERSONAL—WE REMODEL, REPAIR, REfinish, or recover furniture. A. LENZ, Furniture Maker.

PERSONAL—DR. DUNCAN, 130 DEARBORN-st., 3d floor, throat, nose, eye, and ear; glasses at cost. Consultation free.

PERSONAL—DON'T YOU WANT TO ENJOY GOOD health? Then ask your druggist for Dr. Wone's Gesundheits-Bitters. The great health tonic.

PERSONAL—EVA ALLEN'S MFG. CO., 147 State. Retailers everything ladies' apparel; special sale this week. Prices lower. Dress. Tho.

PERSONAL—$25 TALKING MACHINE GIVEN AWAY FREE. Call or write, RICKLAND & CO., 120 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

PERSONAL—WICKS, PRIVATE DETECTIVE, 1004 Wabash-av. Phone Harrison 1306. Estab. 1871.

PERSONAL—FACIAL AND SCALP TREATments at your apts. or mine. Phone 1706 Douglas.

PERSONAL—MME. NORRELL, R. 6, 184 DEARborn-st.—Electrolysis, facial, scalp, chiropody.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CORRESPONDENT by young man of 28, possessing original ideas, energy, tact, and ambition; eight years' experience as assistant secretary to large institution transacting business throughout the American continent. Address J C 562, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN MACHINERY MANufacturing business; young man, 30; first class bookkeeper and traveling salesman; thoroughly understands office work and the trade in general. Address W 294, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — PERMANENT; A first class general office man where there are prospects of advancement; thoroughly competent to handle high grade work; best city references. Address W 401, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY EXPErienced young man bookkeeper, capable, energetic, and tactful. A1 record and references. Address X 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN WITH considerable exp. in bookkeeping, cashier, general office work, and collections; can furnish good city reference and bond. P 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS BILL or entry clerk; good penman; can operate typewriter and can furnish best of references. Address X 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 20, expert bookkeeper; 3 years' office experience and 6 years' road experience; best of references. Address W 444, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED ESTImator and office man for printing factory; young; good references. X 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—DRUG CLERK, GRADuate in pharmacy; 5 years in retail and 2 in wholesale. Address W 399, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RAPID BILL clerk, operator, any machin; 8 years' exp. Address S 295, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — CLERK, EXPERIenced in insurance; 6 years in law school. Address T 313, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF best of habits, high and business school graduate, as asst. bookkeeper. W 593, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED, WELL educated office man; 26; desires work part time; references. Address W 553, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED, RELiable bookkeeper; 40 years; moderate salary. Address W 406, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND stenographer; 8 yrs' exp.; $15. S 224, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED — A YOUNG MAN 25 years old, who has had four years of good business experience, wants a position as salesman or where he can work up to be a salesman. Can furnish the highest of references. Address X 30, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY JAPANESE BOY, housework in private family. W 403, Tribune.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—ELECTRICIAN, EXperienced in electrical and mechanical repairs of dynamos and motors; wishes good position; references. C. HARWELIES, 4036 Prairie-av.

SITUATION WANTED—DRAFTSMAN, TECHnical graduate, little practical experience; small salary to start. Address S 551, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COLORED, CHEF and wife as cook in hotel or summer resort; references. Address 434 Dearborn-av., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—ELECTRICIAN; EXPon telephone, lights, etc.; also manufg. Address 5439 Lake-av.

SITUATION WANTED—ELECTRICIAN; INside wireman; experienced dynamos, motors, etc.; refs. ELECTRICIAN, 96 Dearborn-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD ALL around painter. Naegle, 2242 Wabash-av., Fl. 1.

SITUATION WANTED — AS CARPENTER foreman or supt. Can give A1 ref. X 80, Tribune.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BUTLER; EXPERIence and refs. the best; city or country. Address S 466, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WHITE AMERICAN, 35 years old; can talk French; as butler, houseman, or valet; good refs. and willing. X 62, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY JAPANESE, AS first class, experienced cook in good family; willing and obliging. Japanese, 3009 Bowen-av.

SITUATION WANTED — AS HOUSEMAN OR coachman; colored. City ref. T 332, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—NO. 1 JAP BUTLER; $35 up; best city refs. W 407, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—JAPANESE; FIRST class butler or valet; $40. X 81, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—SINGLE, SOBER, 1ST class coachman, competent driver and horseman; steady, reliable; all around handy groom; willing and obliging; best Chicago refs. Address J. H., Acme Hotel, 32 W. Madison-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY exp. young German; handy about private place; careful driver; willing worker; single; 33; city or suburb. Address W 502, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN AND GENeral work; handy about place; by young German, 32; single; careful driver; willing worker; city or suburb. Address S 298, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN; SINGLE, sober, and reliable; willing to be generally useful; high y recommended. W 408, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR MY COACHMAN; has been with me 3 years; is perfectly reliable. H. A. CHRISTY, 707 Washington-blvd.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COACHMAN; understands the care of good horses and carriages; good driver. Address S 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—MARRIED COACHman, no children, wife cook or laundress; 8 years' city reference; city or country. W 262, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COACHMAN OR groom in private family by a young man. Address W 461, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SINGLE MAN AS coachman; references. Address T 120, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—EXP. YOUNG MAN; an quick, accurate, and competent; good education; best city references. P 250, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—VERY RAPID STENOgrapher desires temporary employment for about two weeks. Address W 421, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER by young man; experienced; have clerical experience. Address W 474, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EVENINGS; EXPERT stenographer; return work next day. Address W 470, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BKPR. STENO. WITH machine, wants small jobs. S 207, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CORRESPONDENT or private secretary, by well educated man; English; highest references; moderate salary. Address P 421, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OFFICE OR DEpartment manager or executive; competent capable of taking full charge of office; experienced in "up to date" business methods. T 270, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — ONE OF TRUST BY reliable, trustworthy, neat appearing, married man, aged 40; city refs. the best and bonds. Address S 227, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CHAUFFEUR WHO knows how to run, repair, and take care of automobile; now employed; best references. Address X 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG PHYSIcian where his knowledge will be of use; good correspondent, accurate. S 104, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST CLASS COLored houseman with reference. ROBERT ANDERSON, 2914 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED—EMPLOYMENT EXpert; thoroughly office manager; univ. grad.; $1,500. Address S 301, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE AGED man to take care of horse and can milk; private family preferred. J. KEELEY, 229 S. Paulina.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADY A. c. bookkeeper and stenographer; best references; salary $15 to $20. T 305, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY BOOKKEEPER; 10 years experience; A 1 reference. W 458, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT GERman-American cook; private family; wages $7; city or suburb. Address T W 167, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST CLASS cook and laundress in private family; give references, city or suburb. 1061 Herndon-st., 1st flat.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS colored cook and girl; will go to a resort. Address W 588, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NEAT COLORED girl; good cook; housework. Refs. Phone 2837 Douglas.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN WOMAN, first class cook, business luch. or restaurant. Address X 56, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MIDDLE AGED WOMan and good girl; housework. 372 Garfield-av.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY CHEF, WHITE, in hotel or resort; references. W 579, Tribune.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER for widower or ladies employed; with daughter 12 years of age. 6359 Normal-av., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER; reliable young woman with one child. 137 N. 48th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT, RELIable woman, mid. or work, hskpr. T 91, Tribune.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST CLASS FRENCH dressmaker, formerly of Field's perfect fitter, artistic designer; latest styles, tailor, evening gowns, shirt waist suits; by day or home; good references. MME. MAROVIEU, 3615 Ellis-av.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER; BEST reference; $2 per day. City or country. Address E C 122, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY HIGH GRADE modiste, customers by day or home; tailor made gowns. 263 Bowen-av. Flat 2, lower bell.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY OF CULTURE and refinement would like a position as reader and companion for an elderly lady; references given and expected. Address W 462, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG WOMAN as attendant to invalid; age 19 yrs.; experienced; references. Address W 570, Tribune office.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST CLASS laundress, washing and ironing. 174 E. 53d-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT young lady stenographer; bright, accurate, neat appearance; moderate salary to start. Address W 546, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — HAVE YOU PERMAnent position for good stenographer and asst. bookkeeper; neat, reliable, with refs.; will commence at $10? Address W 249, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OFFICE ASST.; EXecutive ability; accustomed to handling valuable work; light bkpg.; no agencies. S 254, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED, ACcurate and rapid young lady stenographer; good education; city refs.; reas. salary. P 247, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE CORRESPONDent, with some knowledge of typewriter. Address X 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BRIGHT, NEAT BEginner with future; refs.; willing; $6-$8. Address W 250, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT STENOGrapher; 5 years' exp. W 425, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST CLASS STEnographer. M188 M., 3d flat, 1814 Wrightwood-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—REFINED EDUCATED widow wishes paying position, capable as nurse and companion to invalid, or assistant physician's office, manager or housekeeper; strictly business; no objection to leaving city. R D 17, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—REFINED YOUNG German lady, good musical education, would like position as companion to lady or children; no salary expected; only respectable people need answer. Address W 561, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RECENT LADY graduate of U. of C. as tutor or companion. Address L H 422, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CLEANING IN OFFICE building evenings. Address X 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAL. HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

A BRIGHT YOUNG MAN FOR SMALL SHIPping and general office work; well recommended. 421 Medinah Bldg., city.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER—QUICK AND ACcurate; $50. Address L O 51, Tribune office.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER — YOUNG MAN, good [illegible] 109 Randolph-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

A GOOD, APT, OFFICE MAN—QUICK AT FIGures; one with knowledge of printing preferred; good chance for advancement. Write fully, stating age, experience, and salary expected. Address L H 406, Tribune office.

BILL CLERK—YOUND MAN; BRING REFERences. GORDON & MORRISON, 199 East Madison-st.

BILL CLERK—EXP., WHOLESALE GROC. OR tobacco; good writer; $65. 922, 184 La Salle-st.

BRIGHT YOUNG MAN, HIGH SCHOOL GRADuate preferred, for stock, wholesale house; good opportunity. Address W 576, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER AND CHECKER—QUICK WITH figures; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address W 552, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER—EXPERIENCED, FOR SMALL set; state salary expected. 4X 69, Tribune office.

CLERK—FIRST CLASS; MUST BE WELL grounded in simple arithmetic, able to calculate quickly, and write good hand; $60. Address X 75,

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WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Saleswomen, Solicitors, Etc.

EXPERIENCED SALESWOMEN FOR HOSIERY, SHOES, RIBBONS, LACES AND EMBRDS., LADIES' UNDERWEAR, SHIRT WAISTS. HARDWARE & HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS. Apply 8:30 a. m., 8th floor, Superintendent, The Fair, State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

LADIES OF GOOD ADDRESS TO REPRESENT me among women customers; weekly salary to those showing ability. MRS. BARTON, Room 407, 24 Monroe-st.

LADY TO FURNISH ME NAMES OF WOMEN wanting life insurance; same rates as men; strongest mutual co.; pay well. W 351, Tribune.

LADY SOLICITOR—TO SELL $10 SHARES, manufacturing stock. X 200, Tribune office.

LADY SOLICITOR—OF GOOD ADDRESS. Apply mornings. Clark, Room 211, 175 Dearborn-st.

Domestics.

COMPETENT GIRL—TO COOK AND DO GENeral housework in family of four adults; no laundry work; good wages. 126 50th-st.

COOK AND HOUSE GIRL—PAY, $4 AND $7. 5053 Calumet-av.

DINING ROOM GIRLS—SIX; STEADY ALL summer; no Sunday work. Physical Culture Restaurant, Tacoma Bldg., cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—EXP. GIRL; SMALL family; good wages. 2222 Lake Park-av.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL. Apply 527 Maple-av., Oak Park.

HOUSEWORK—A NEAT, CAPABLE GERMAN girl to do general housework; two in family; no washing. Reference required. Call after 5 o'clock. 5141 Hibbard-av., Hyde Park. [Take Jackson Park car to Madison-av.]

HOUSEWORK—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be good cook; no washing or ironing; 2 in family. 1720 Arlington-pl.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in suburbs. Inquire MRS. WOOLSEY, 5055 Grand-blvd., top flat.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family. 2460 Ellis-av.

WAITRESS—EXP., SHORT HOURS; $7 WEEK. 170 E. 43d-st.

WANTED—
Waitresses; $5, for all day work; experience not necessary. Apply immediately, Restaurant, SIEGEL, COOPER & CO.

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HOUSEKEEPER—FIRST CLASS, TO TAKE care of three children; 3 years up, for widower owning own home in city of 12,000 in Wisconsin. Address T 182, Tribune office.

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MACHINE OPERATORS—ON LADIES' BELTS and neckwear. MORRIS MANN & REILLY, 185 Fifth-av.

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WAIST DRAPER, FINISHER, AND HELPER—Apply 248 N. State-st.

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COMPETENT NURSE GIRL—FOR BOYS OF 3 and 5 years; must be willing to go to country for a month. 5731 Woodlawn-av.

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LADY STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER—Wholesale house; must be experienced; $9 to start. Apply at once 2200 S. Madison-st.

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STENOGRAPHER—EXPERIENCED, CAPABLE young woman. Room 911, 183 Dearborn-st.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG, ACTIVE, HIGH school education; start $12. 401, 79 Dearborn-st.

STENOGRAPHERS—TO MAKE GOOD WAGES selling air cushion typewriter feet. Liberal commission. Pedestal Co., 917 Hammond Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

STENOGRAPHERS—EXP. AND COMPETENT; $9-$15. R. 634, 225 Dearborn-st.

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OPERATORS—ON FORTUNA SKIVING MAchines. MORRIS MANN & REILLY, 185 5th-av., 6th fl.

WHITE GIRL—DISH WASHER. 343 DEARborn-av.

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Bookkeeper and typewriter operator 12
Bookkeeper, for West Side 12
Stenographer, Rem. operator 10
Typewriter operator, experienced 8
MERCANTILE EXCHANGE, 185 DEARBORN-ST.

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THE GUARANTEED YALE—10 H. P. LIGHT touring car, carrying 5 passengers, $1,100; speed, 25 miles per hour; 16 h. p. runabout, $900; it is guaranteed that no other car is selling at such a price. Cars rented. Yale Automobile Co., 1414 Michigan-av. Phone S. 1279.

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TWILL SELL MY FIVE PASSENGER TWO-CYL. 1906 car at a bargain; have been run; leaving city. Address L O 60, Tribune office.

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Phone Har. 5196. 540 Wabash-av.

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South Side.

5427-9 WASHINGTON-AV.—IDEAL HOME FOR refined people; reasonable if permanent.

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BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

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4016 PRAIRIE-AV. — NICE ROOM WITH board; $5; blk. L station; phone; examine.

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4739 PRAIRIE-AV., 3D FLAT—BEAUTIFUL furnished room; board; private Jewish family.

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West Side.

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North Side.

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205 CASS-ST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD; MODerate prices; walking distance. Tel. 4481 Dearborn

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TRANSPORTATION—Illinois Central Express trains to 59th-st. station, 7½ blocks away; only 12 minutes to city.

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HOTEL HAYES, 64TH-ST. AND LEXINGTON-av., one block from Washington-av. L and surface lines, and 5 minutes' walk from I. C. 63d-st. station—American and European plan; rooms single or en suite; with or without private bath. Telephone 636-637 Hyde Park.

HOTEL WARNER ANNEX — NEWLY COMpleted and ready for occupancy; finely located; 100 rooms; some with private bath; all very attractive rates; telephone in each suite; finely furnished. Groveland Park and Cottage Grove-av. Tel. 573 Douglas. MCGUIRE & COBB, Props.

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Boating and fishing. The most unique place on the lake. Good board and an abundance of fruit. J. H. MORGAN, Colona, Mich.

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BOARD—AND ROOM—GENTLEMAN AND wife desire accommodations on North Side, near Lincoln Park; front room; state price. Address W 551, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—GOOD, REASONABLE, near elevated; state price. W 550, Tribune.

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A WIDOW DESIRES MIDDLE AGED LADY TO share expenses of furnished flat near 46th and Langley; reasonable; references. X 70, Tribune.

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South Side.

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Everything new and up-to-date.
Electric light, hot and cold water in every room. Choice outside rooms, $5, $6, $7, and $8 per week.
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Our popular price cafe for ladies and gentlemen cannot be excelled.
Easy walking distance. Telephone South 262.

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TO RENT—HANDSOME AND NEWLY FURnished rooms. Hotel Miller, 41 La Salle-st. Week or day.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, WITH ALCOVE; every convenience; board optional; private family; reasonable. 4 Grand-blvd.

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TO RENT—4311 BERKELEY-AV., 2D FLOOR—Large, pleasant back parlor; light; large.

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West Side.

TO RENT—202 S. PAULINA, NEAR JACKSON—Elegant, newly furnished rooms, for one or two; reasonable; board if desired.

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TO RENT—ROOMS.

West Side.

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The first and only registered clairvoyant ever in Chicago; her advice has made thousands happy; it will benefit you; your name, what you want, to know at a glance; if you are in trouble, need a friend. Call or write in perfect confidence.
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TO RENT—OAK PARK—MODERN 10 ROOM house, detached; lot 50x175; $50. 358 Home-av.

Summer Resorts.

TO RENT — PAW PAW LAKE — ELEGANT, large, furn. cottage; best location; large grounds, boats. Address F 149, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY H. G. HOWARD & CO., 101 Washington-st. Phone Main 1178. 706 47th-st., east of L. sta. Phone Oak 1418. 2 blks. north and Pacific-av. Phone Went. 485.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS.

4, 5, and 6 ROOMS, Cornell-av., s. w. cor. 55th-st.; 2 blks. to C. sta.; 2 blks. to Jackson Park; overlooking lake; magnificent daylight apartments; thoroughly high grade; $30 up; agent there.

4 and 5 ROOMS, 4000-4 Michigan-av.; new; reception halls, 2 baths; fine light.

6 ROOMS, 3720 Indiana-av., 1st flat, new.

7 ROOMS, 607 E. 48th-st., new; 2 baths.

7 and 8 ROOMS, 4414 Michigan-av.; new, elegant.

7 and 8 ROOMS, 4556 Vincennes-av.; new.

7 and 8 ROOMS, 4761 Prairie-av.; new; colonial.

6 ROOMS, 600 60th-st.; fronting park; new.

6 ROOMS, 4340-50 Calumet-av.; hardwood floors, sideboards, and every convenience; cheap.

7 ROOMS, 4346 Calumet-av., 2d flat; reduced.

6 ROOMS, 5005 Vincennes-av.; 2d flat; new.

6 ROOMS, 5000 Michigan-av., 2d flat; hardwood floors, sideboard, etc.; $37.50. Fine light.

5 ROOMS, 6205 Woodlawn-av., 1st flat; hardwood floors, etc.; $30; convenient to I. C. and "L" sta.

6 ROOMS, 4629 Indiana-av., 2d flat; cheap.

6 ROOMS, 4818 Indiana-av., 2d flat; h. w. floors, sideboard; handsomely decorated; reduced.

7 ROOMS, 4346 Calumet-av., 1st flat; $38.

7 ROOMS, 6205 Jefferson-av., 2d flat; $46.

9 ROOMS, 4340-48 Vincennes-av.; elegant apartments; thoroughly up to date; special rates.

8 ROOMS, 4919 Vincennes-av., 2d flat; fine; $50.

4 ROOMS, 4611 Michigan-blvd., 1st flat.

7 ROOMS, 4619 Indiana-av., 2d flat; $37.50.

6 ROOMS, 716 45th-st., east of Ind.-av.; $32.50.

8 ROOMS, 4620 Indiana-av., 2d flat; cheap.

8 and 9 ROOMS, 4747 Prairie-av.; very fine.

6 ROOMS, 2718 Wabash-av., 1st flat; $37.50.

6 ROOMS, 687 48th-st., near Grand; $37.50.

4 ROOMS, 3330 Rhodes, unheated; $18.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD—NEW BUILDING, 4800-4811 LAKE-AV. Watch progress.

8 room apartments; private garden and lake view; most attractive and substantial in every detail; will have genuine tile, porcelain kitchens; latest electric fixtures; variety of wood finishes; all modern appointments; outside light to every room; artistic decorations; reasonable rent for first class accommodations, with material reduction from original prices. Agent on premises. Tel. Central 4961.

TO RENT — GARFIELD-BLVD. AND CALUmet ave.—near 45th "L" sta. (just finished); finest and cheapest 4, 5, 6, and 7 room flats in city; beautiful location, overlooking Washington Park; porcelain tile bath, shades, mantels; beamed ceilings, consoles, hall trees, unique, and artistic decorations (the dining rooms are treasures). Magnificent outside light; $30 and up. See agent at janitor's office on premises. PRIVATE PARTY IN REAR OF BUILDING. JOHN E. CONNOR & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—N. W. COR. DREXEL-BLVD AND 45th-st., exquisite new apartments of 7, 8, 9, and 10 rooms; 3 baths; solid mahogany finish; every modern convenience. Apply to attendant at building, or to J. WORTHINGTON, 301 E. 45th-st.

TO RENT—5225 WASHINGTON-AV. FINEST 3 flat building, overlooking private grounds, which gives splendid outside light; 8 beautiful rooms; unique effects in interior finish; artistic decorations. Open for inspection. JOHN E. COLNON & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—4735 AND 4737 CALUMET-AV., 7 room flats, 2d floor; 2 blks. from 47th "L" sta. TWO BEDROOMS; all open off hall. POSITIVELY BEST FLATS IN CITY at $33. WM. A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1158-60 E. 57TH. NR. INDIANA-AV. Choice 6 r. apart., 1st floor. In perfect order; private porch. To desirable tenant $35; open. O. F. SMITH, Agent, 55th and State.

TO RENT—6210-6216 MADISON-AV., 5 ROOMS, $29 to $30. 6315-A, Flat No. 2 $22.50. Some furniture if desired. RALPH DILLENBECK, Agent, 1201, 215 Dearborn-st. Phone Harrison 1285.

TO RENT—2624 INDIANA-AV., FINE NEW building; 6 rooms, marvellous beauty, magnificent light (overlooks private grounds), well redecorate; $50. See janitor, No. 2630, JOHN E. COLNON & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT — ONE MONTH FREE. Strictly modern 6 r. light cor. flat, 6140-48 Madison-av.; fine location; there is nothing better; nr. Ill. Cent., elevated, and street cars. See janitor.

TO RENT—4500 VINCENNES-AV., 8 ROOM modern steam heated flats, $27.50 to $37.50; concession to good party. See janitor, 4514 SILVERMAN, 108 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2D FLOOR, 6 ROOM FLAT; ALL hardwood, shellac finish; large yard; plenty light. Call, 3d flat, 4149 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—THE MONTEREY, 63 E. 39TH-ST., 3, 4, and 5 rooms; steam; $16 to $23. W. F. PAYNE, 127 La Salle-st. Tel. Central 1554.

TO RENT—STRICTLY MODERN 3 ROOM APT. and 3 or 4 room flat. 4102 State-st. Call 3826 Rhodes-av. Janitor, "Boyer."

TO RENT—LENOX FLATS: 3 ROOMS, $16; 4 rooms, $19; steam, hot water, etc.; very desirable; near I. C. Ry. Office, 2537 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED 4 AND 5 room flats; strictly modern; finest location in city; $18 to $32; open today. 4521 Lake-av.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, MODERN; ELEVATOR; hardwood floor, porcelain bath; fine neighborhood; rent reduced till October. 3667 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, FURNISHED COMPLETE-ly; private bath; modern; rent reduced to $25 till Oct. 1. 3667 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FLATS, $10 AND UP; HOUSES, $25 to $200. Call on or address E. E. BALDWIN & CO., 35th and Indiana-av.

TO RENT—215 E. 63D-ST., 1 AND 3 ROOM flats; artesian water, elevator, phone, refrigerators; all outside rooms; 15 min. to city. Tel. 6318.

TO RENT—3926 RHODES-AV. FURNISHED, up to date 3 room flat. Call flat 32. Modern.

TO RENT—4456 COTTAGE GROVE, 3 & 5 ROOM flats, $17 to $26; modern, new building.

TO RENT—2829 CALUMET-AV., TWO ROOM flats; steam heat, hot water, range; adults; $12.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOMS, 422 AND 425; 7 room, cor.; $35; modern; elevator. 3106 Calumet.

TO RENT—3801 LAKE-AV., BEAUTIFUL, MOD., fireproof bld., 4 and 7 room apartments.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, JULY AND August; 6 rooms; $30. 6149 Greenwood, 1st flat.

TO RENT—2D FLAT, 25 E. 33D-ST.; LIGHT, decorated; rent low.

West Side.

TO RENT—4 ROOM FLAT, 291 S. LINCOLN, cor. Congress, $25; steam, hot water, gas range, open plumbing, porcelain tubs, shades, mantels, etc. See janitor, 6 rooms, $30; 3 rooms, $20; 5 rooms, $28. Handy to all colleges.

TO RENT—1ST FLAT OF 7 ROOMS, ON ADAMSst., near Central Park st.; best location on West Side; fine flat; present tenant wants to subrent at sacrifice. Address T 426, Tribune office.

North Side.

TO RENT— THE PATTINGTON, IRVING PARK-BLVD. AND THE LAKE.

7, 8, AND 9 ROOM APARTMENTS. RENT $60 TO $125 MONTH.

Which includes electric light, table ice, cold storage, and automobile garage.

This beautiful building is located in the exclusive residence section of the north shore; 17 minutes' ride from the business center by Northwestern L express trains to Sheridan-rd. station.

Absolutely fireproof construction; rooms finished in costly woods, Mexican mahogany, English weathered oak, solid porcelain bath fixtures; uniform janitor and messenger service.

FIRST CLASS CAFE IN BUILDING.

Handsomely illustrated booklet mailed on application.

W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 DEARBORN-ST. NORTH SHORE OFFICE, SHERIDAN-RD. AND IRVING PARK-BLVD. OPEN EVENINGS.

TO RENT—1533 KENMORE-AV. 5 r. steam heated apartment, close to "L" exp. station; $30. 1297 Sheridan-road.

4 r., $27.50. 1222 Wilton-av., 6 r., $32. REGELIN, JENSON & CO., 1295 Sheridan-rd.

TO RENT—IN THE "COLONA," COR. KENmore and Wilson-avs., 6 r. apartments, strictly high class. Every room light; decorated to suit. Special reduction for the summer; $40 to $45. REGELIN, JENSON & CO., 1006 Evanston-av.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE EIGHT ROOM apartment in The Walton, Clark and Locust-sts. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

TO RENT—788 MILDRED-AV., NEAR DIVERsey-blvd. station; N. W. L. 5 room modern steam heated flat, $24; light all around. See janitor or phone owner, Main 998.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—REALLY AN ELEGANT 7 ROOM apartment, 430 E. Superior-st. (Anita); respectfully ask inspection of premises; you will be repaid. T. J. SHAY, Owner, 1240 Unity Bldg.

TO RENT—7 BURTON-PL., ONE BLOCK SOUTH of Lincoln Park, east of Clark-st.; finest location; elegant, light, large, 9 room modern flat; all conveniences; reasonable. See janitor.

TO RENT—FOR SUMMER, BEAUTIFUL, 7 room north shore furnished apartment; $40; Methrose and lake. Topping, 811, 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORES IN THE DONOHUE & Henneberry Building, 407-429 Dearborn-st.; steam heat. THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, 152 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FINE NEW CORNER STORE, ready Aug. 15, at 51st and Calumet, for drug store, and two others. H. C. ROSS, 1065 E. 51st-st. Tel. Wentworth 2615.

TO RENT—FOUR SALOON SITES, SOUTH Side, two of them with good boarding houses facilities in connection. Apply at 4916 S. Ashland-av.

TO RENT—STORE — 3527 COTTAGE GROVEav.; steam, hot water; $35. Apply at 3537.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORE AND LOFTS FOR MANufacturing purposes, 244 and 246 Desplaines-st. SEYMOUR MORRIS, Room 901, 135 Adams-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND STOCK ROOMS SUITable for manufacturers' agents; good light, all conveniences; reasonable rent. Medinah Bldg., 5th-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

TO RENT—OFFICES AT REDUCED RENTAL; old Inter-Ocean Building, cor. Dearborn and Madison-sts., best location in city. Apply to GEO. K. OWELEY, 22 Times Building.

TO RENT—2D STORY COR. FLOOR AND FEW offices; pas. and frt. elevators, steam heat, etc. Bowyer Block, 32 to 44 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES AT 196 La Salle-st. SEYMOUR MORRIS, Room 901, No. 135 Adams-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES IN DEXTER and Baltimore Buildings, 94 Adams-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE PULLMAN BLDG. Apply to Agent, Room 725 Pullman Bldg.

TO RENT—PRIVATE OFFICE, USED NIGHTS; desk; $7. Address W 489, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, UNLIMITED PHONE; elegant location. 625 New York Life Bldg.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM OR PRIVATE OFFICE. 237 Monadnock.

Floors and Lofts.

TO RENT—FLOORS—240-242 DEARBORN-ST. We have 16,000 square feet in the newly remodeled Medill building, central location, very light; will rent as whole or part; steam heat, new passenger and freight elevators; ready for occupancy July 15; will rent at fifty cents a square foot. WINSLOW & CO., 1414 First Nat. Bank Bldg. Central 1453.

TO RENT—S. W. COR. SHERMAN AND HARRIson-sts., in the new 12 story steel constructed bldg., stores, floors, and offices; light 4 sides. 64 Sherman-st., 7th floor, 5,000 ft. fine light. 114 Sherman-st., 4th floor, 5,000 ft. fine light. OLIVER & COMPANY, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT— FLOORS AND LOFTS. Best central and manufacturing district. BOWES INVESTMENT CO., Agts., 108 La Salle.

TO RENT—3 ELEGANT FLOORS, 67X180 FT. each, 548-549 Wabash-av.; fine light, steam heat, and elevator service; low rent.

Manufacturing Property.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR STORE SPACE OF the prominent corner, also floor above for light manufacturing in modern Atlantic Building, Canal and Jackson; freight and passenger elevators. Telegraph, telephone service. Fine north light, heat, power, electric light, and sprinklers, assuring comfort, safety, and low insurance. See engineer in the building, Room 476. Tel. Dearborn-st. Desirable for telephone or electrical purposes.

TO RENT—2 FLOORS, SEPARATE OR TOGETHer; 4,000 square feet each; steam, power, passenger and freight elevators. Call 42 West Quincy-st. Tel. Harrison 1285.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—FACTORY, DOCK, Warehouse, and switch property. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 164 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—FACTORY DOCK, warehouse, and switch property. E. W. ZANDER & CO., 114 Dearborn-st. Phone Cent. 1486.

WANTED—STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN MODern building; good light; with telephone and typewriter. Address W 558, Tribune office.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS.

TO RENT—

25-27 North Clinton-st., new, modern six story and basement building, 50x165; mill construction; corner of alley; fine light; large shipping platform in rear. Passenger and freight elevators. Suitable for manufacturing or wholesale purposes. Rent reasonable. H. O. STONE & CO., Tel. Main 339. 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE— CLOSE IN; solid brick building, 12,000 feet floor space; available for very heavy storage or factory; immediate possession. BIG inducement to good tenant who will occupy this building at once. DAVIS & HALL, 84 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HALLS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HALLS FOR LODGES or other societies. J. H. Johnson, 70 Adams-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 115 Dearborn-st

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN ROADS.

*Daily. §Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. †Ex. Sunday. ‖Ex. Monday.

Chicago & North-Western Ry.

Ticket office, 212 Clark-st. (Telephone Central 722) and Wells-st. Station. Information Bureau, Telephones Main 268 and Automatic 268.

Leave		Arrive
*7:00 am	Milwaukee, Madison	*11:35 pm
*8:00 am	Sheboygan, Manitowoc	*11:35 pm
*8:00 am	Milwaukee and intermediate	*7:55 pm
*8:15 am	Rockford and Freeport	*7:20 pm
*8:15 am	via Elgin	*7:20 pm
*9:00 am	Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee	*6:00 pm
*9:00 am	St. Paul and Minneapolis, Beloit, Janesville, Madison	*9:25 pm
*9:00 am	La Crosse, Winona and Minnesota	*9:25 pm
*9:00 am	Marshfield via Merrillan	*9:25 pm
*9:00 am	Rockford via Harvard	*6:35 pm
*10:15 am	Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Council Bluffs and Omaha	*6:05 am
*12:05 am	Elgin, Rockford, Freeport	*12:05 pm
*11:30 am	Milwaukee, Green Bay, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Western Jct., Wausau, Marshfield, Ashland	*11:25 pm
†12:30 pm	Cedar Rapids and Intermediate	† 1:50 pm
† 3:00 pm	Milwaukee and intermediate	† 12:55 pm
‖3:00 pm	Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee	† 4:00 pm
† 4:00 pm	Ripon, Green Lake, Grand Rapids	† 9:20 pm
*4:00 pm	Milwaukee, Madison	*10:35 pm
† 4:05 pm	Beloit, Janesville, Madison	† 10:05 am
‖4:30 pm	Elgin, Rockford, Freeport	*10:25 am
† 4:45 pm	Beloit, Janesville via Elgin	†12:55 pm
*5:00 pm	Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Oshkosh, Appleton Jct., Wausau, Marshfield, Ashland	*9:40 am

The North Shore Special

† 6:00 pm	Milwaukee and intermediate	† 9:30 am
† 8:00 pm	Madison via Milwaukee	† 9:30 am
† 4:00 pm	Mason City, Fox Lake	† 9:55 am
‖ 4:00 pm	Northern Iowa and Minnesota	‖ 9:55 am

The North-Western Limited

*6:30 pm	St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 9:55 am
† 6:30 pm	Rockford via Harvard	† 10:55 am

The Colorado Special

*4:00 pm	Denver, Omaha, Des Moines, Sioux City, Bonesteel	*10:30 pm
*6:00 pm	Milwaukee, Green Bay, Marquette	* 9:25 am
*6:00 pm	Sault Ste. Marie (through Sleeper)	‖ 7:55 am

The Overland Limited

*6:30 pm	Omaha, Sioux City, Ogden, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland	* 9:05 am
*6:30 pm	La Crosse, Winona, Minneapolis and Dakota	* 7:20 am
*6:30 pm	Superior and Duluth	* 7:20 am
*11:00 am	Janesville, Madison, St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 7:45 pm
*2:00 pm	Milwaukee, Green Bay, Escanaba	* 7:20 am
†3:00 pm	Manistique, Sault Ste. Marie	* 7:25 am
*3:00 pm	Omaha, Sioux City, Black Hills, Cheyenne, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland	* 7:20 pm
*11:00 pm	Mason City, Fox Lake	* 7:55 pm
*11:59 pm	Minneapolis and Dakota	† 6:45 pm

The Pioneer Limited.

* 6:30 pm	Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis	* 9:05 am
*12:35 pm	Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland	* 9:05 am
*10:35 pm	Elgin, Rock Island, Ottumwa, Kansas City	* 7:55 am
*10:35 pm	Omaha, Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo	* 9:55 pm
*10:35 pm	Dubuque, Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoulin and Intermediate	* 1:45 pm
*10:40 pm	Rockford, Sterling, Dixon, Rock Mountain, Yellowstone Park	* 9:20 am
*10:40 pm	Champion, Marquette	* 9:20 am
*10:40 pm	Ontonagon, Star Lake	* 1:50 am
*10:40 pm	Duluth and Minneapolis	* 9:05 am

(a) Milwaukee daily.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

All through trains from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. City ticket office, 99 Adams-st. Phone Cent. 2795.

Leave		Arrive
*10:00 am	N. Orleans-Memphis Spec'l, Limited, Memphis, New Orleans, Hot Spgs., Ark.	* 9:45 am
* 6:30 pm	St. Louis and Springfield	*11:20 am
* 9:45 am	Daylight Special	* 7:45 pm
*10:15 pm	Diamond Special	* 7:27 am
* 5:30 pm	Cairo Local	* 7:50 am
* 2:50 am	Jackson, Tenn., Holly Spgs (and South—Fast Mail	* 5:20 am
* 5:25 pm	Memphis, Decatur, Pana and Matteson Express	* 1:20 pm
† 9:00 am	Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 9:45 pm
†11:00 am	Bloomington & Chatsworth	†11:30 am
†10:00 am	Kewanee & Galesburg	† 6:45 pm
* 9:00 pm	Evansville, Cairo & South	* 7:55 am
* 5:00 pm	Cairo and Chattanooga	* 10:00 am
* 6:00 pm	Minneapolis-St. Paul Ltd.	* 9:35 am
* 6:00 pm	Omaha-Council Bluffs Ltd.	* 9:35 am
† 8:00 am	Dubuque, City, Ill., Express	* 6:25 pm
* 8:15 am	Dubuque, Omaha, C.Bluffs	* 6:25 pm
* 2:55 am	Dubuque, S. City Fast Mail	* 7:00 am
* 8:55 am	Minneapolis and St. Paul	* 7:30 am
* 2:10 pm	Rockford Passenger	*10:05 am
† 9:00 am	Marshfield via Merrillan	*† 4:00 am

(a) To Chicago-Milwaukee, (b) Sun. 4:30 pm, 5:00 pm. (c) Sun. 5:00 pm. (d) Sun. 4:30 pm. (e) Monday from Kewaunee and Marshfield. (f) Arrives from Bonesteel *6:45 am.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

City ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Phone Harrison 3863. Automatic 311. Depot, Union Passenger Station, Adams and Canal-sts. Phone Main 2693.

Leave Sunday, June 18, 1905.		Arrive.
* 7:15 am	Elgin, Omaha and intermediate	* 9:55 pm
* 7:15 am	Sesquicentennial, Monticello, Cedar Rapids, Mason City	* 9:55 pm
* 7:15 am	Janesville, Madison	* 1:05 pm
* 8:00 am	Milwaukee	*10:00 pm
* 8:15 am	Milwaukee	* 6:00 pm
* 8:15 am	Elgin, Rockford, Janesville	† 9:25 pm
* 8:15 am	Elgin	†10:25 am
* 9:00 am	Milwaukee	* 6:00 pm
* 9:00 am	Day Express—Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis	* 9:25 pm
* 9:00 am	Milwaukee, Madison and Wausau	*11:40 am
† 9:00 am	Janesville, Madison	† 9:25 am
† 9:00 am	Waukesha, Madison	† 9:25 am
† 9:00 am	Beloit	† 9:00 am
†10:05 am	Milwaukee and	†10:15 am
†11:30 am	Waukesha	† 1:45 pm
† 1:30 pm	Elgin, Rockford, Janesville, Beloit, Rock Island, Dubuque, Cedar Rapids	† 1:05 pm
† 1:30 pm	Elgin, Rockford, Janesville, Beloit, Rock Island, Dubuque, Cedar Rapids	†12:55 pm
† 1:30 pm	Milwaukee, Green Bay, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Western Jct., Wausau, Marshfield, Ashland	*†1:25 pm
†12:30 pm	Cedar Rapids and Intermediate	† 1:50 pm
† 3:00 pm	Milwaukee and intermediate	† 12:55 pm
‖3:00 pm	Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee	† 4:00 pm
† 4:00 pm	Ripon, Green Lake, Grand Rapids	† 9:20 pm
*4:00 pm	Milwaukee, Madison	*10:35 pm
† 4:05 pm	Beloit, Janesville, Madison	† 10:05 am
‖4:30 pm	Elgin, Rockford, Freeport	*10:25 am
† 4:45 pm	Beloit, Janesville via Elgin	†12:55 pm
*5:00 pm	Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Oshkosh, Appleton Jct., Wausau, Marshfield, Ashland	*† 9:40 am

The Southwest Limited.

* 6:00 pm	Elgin, Rockford, Beloit, Rock Island, Davenport, Ottumwa, Kansas City	* 9:20 am

The Overland Limited.

* 6:00 pm	Omaha, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland	* 9:25 am
* 6:00 pm	Des Moines, Sioux City	* 8:35 am
* 6:00 pm	Sioux Falls	* 8:35 am
* 6:00 pm	Pacific Coast Night Express	* 7:45 am
* 9:05 pm	Janesville and Madison	† 6:55 pm

The Pioneer Limited.

* 6:30 pm	Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis	* 9:00 am
*12:35 pm	Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland	* 9:05 am
*10:35 pm	Elgin, Rock Island, Ottumwa, Kansas City	* 7:55 am
*10:35 pm	Omaha, Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo	* 9:55 pm
*10:35 pm	Dubuque, Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoulin and Intermediate	* 1:45 pm
*10:40 pm	Rockford, Sterling, Dixon, Rock Mountain, Yellowstone Park	* 9:20 am
*10:40 pm	Champion, Marquette	* 9:20 am
*10:40 pm	Ontonagon, Star Lake	* 1:50 am
*10:40 pm	Duluth and Minneapolis	* 9:00 am

(a) Milwaukee daily.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

All through trains from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. City ticket office, 99 Adams-st. Phone Cent. 2795.

Leave.		Arrive.
*10:00 am	N. Orleans-Memphis Spec'l, Limited, Memphis, New Orleans, Hot Spgs., Ark.	* 9:45 am
* 6:30 pm	St. Louis and Springfield	*11:20 am
* 9:45 am	Daylight Special	* 7:45 pm
*10:15 pm	Diamond Special	* 7:27 am
* 5:30 pm	Cairo Local	* 7:50 am
* 2:50 am	Jackson, Tenn., Holly Spgs (and South—Fast Mail	* 5:20 am
* 5:25 pm	Memphis, Decatur, Pana and Matteson Express	* 1:20 pm
† 9:00 am	Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 9:45 pm
†11:00 am	Bloomington & Chatsworth	†11:30 am
†10:00 am	Kewanee & Galesburg	† 6:45 pm
* 9:00 pm	Evansville, Cairo & South	* 7:55 am
* 5:00 pm	Cairo and Chattanooga	* 10:00 am
* 6:00 pm	Minneapolis-St. Paul Ltd.	* 9:35 am
* 6:00 pm	Omaha-Council Bluffs Ltd.	* 9:35 am
† 8:00 am	Dubuque, City, Ill., Express	* 6:25 pm
* 8:15 am	Dubuque, Omaha, C.Bluffs	* 6:25 pm
* 2:55 am	Dubuque, S. City Fast Mail	* 7:00 am
* 8:55 am	Minneapolis and St. Paul	* 7:30 am
* 2:10 pm	Rockford Passenger	*10:05 am
† 9:00 am	Marshfield via Merrillan	*† 4:00 am

(a) To Chicago-Milwaukee, (b) Sun. 4:30 pm, 5:00 pm. (c) Sun. 5:00 pm. (d) Sun. 4:30 pm. (e) Monday from Kewaunee and Marshfield. (f) Arrives from Bonesteel *6:45 am.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILWAY—"THE ONLY WAY."

City ticket office, Becker Bldg., cor. Clark and Monroe-sts. Phone Harrison 4470. Union Passenger Station, Canal-st. between Adams and Madison-sts. Phone Main 2122.

Leave. June 18, 1905.		Arrive.
*10:00 am	Prairie State Express	* 9:05 pm
*11:30 am	Alton-Limited	* 5:04 pm
*11:43 pm	Chicago-Kansas City	* 7:15 am
*11:43 pm	Midnight Special	* 8:05 am
	Streator-Peoria trains	
11:30 am	Peoria Express	* 1:15 pm
† 3:30 pm	Peoria-Chicago Limited	† 5:04 pm
*11:43 pm	Peoria Midnight Special	* 7:15 am
	Jacksonville-Kansas City trains	
* 3:30 pm	Kansas City Express	* 1:15 pm
* 6:30 pm	Kansas City Hummer	* 7:45 am
* 9:00 am	Springfield-Jacksonville and Mexico Local	* 5:04 pm
* 3:16 pm	Bloomington Special	*10:30 am

EASTERN ROADS.

PERE MARQUETTE—GRAND CENTRAL STATION, Harrison-st. and 5th-av. City office, 206 S. Clark-st. Ticket offices in Auditorium Hotel and Annex, Great Northern, Palmer, and Sherman House. Suburban stations: Englewood (Union Station), Grand Crossing, and South Chicago (Pennsylvania Stations).

Grand Rapids-Fruitland Express	* 7:30 am	† 1:15 pm
East Coast Limited	12:00 n'n	† 4:50 pm
Grand Rapids Express	† 4:40 pm	*10:55 pm
Grand Rapids Night Express	*10:50 pm	* 6:35 am

St. Joseph, South Haven, Fruitman, Fri. and Sat. only | 12:00 pm | ...

Parlor and cafe cars in all day trains. Sleeping car through to Grand Rapids in night express, open at 9:00 p. m.

GRAND TRUNK RY. SYSTEM—DEARBORN station. Phone Har. 755. City Ticket Office, cor. Clark-st. and Jackson-blvd. Phone Har. 1797.

All trains arrive and depart Central Standard Time.

New York and Philadelphia	*11:05 am	*7:42 am
via Niagara Falls, the Grand Trunk Limited	* 3:05 pm	*2:00 pm
Toronto, Montreal, Portland	*3:07 pm	*7:42 am
Boston, No. Falls, Buffalo	*10:40 pm	*9:10 pm
The Canadian Limited	*10:40 pm	*9:10 pm
Saginaw and Bay City	*10:30 pm	*9:10 pm
	*11:05 am	*7:42 am
	*10:40 pm	*9:10 pm
Local Michigan stations	† 4:32 am	†7:00 pm
Kankakee and Harvey	*12:02 pm	*3:18 pm
Local, Intermediate	† 5:30 pm	† 9:00 am

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT, DEARBORN STATION. Ticket offices, 185 Clark-st. and principal hotels. Depot, Polk-st. and Dearborn-st.

Indianapolis and Cincinnati	* 2:45 am	*12:40 n'n
Lafayette and Louisville	* 3:30 am	* 3:55 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 9:00 am	* 4:10 pm
Indianapolis, Cincin., Dayton	*12:00 n'n	* 8:40 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 2:00 pm	* 9:10 am
Lafayette and Louisville	* 9:00 pm	* 7:10 am
Indianapolis, Cincin., Dayton	* 9:00 pm	* 7:25 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	* 9:00 pm	* 7:40 am
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Bedford	*12:00 n'n	* 7:40 am
Lafayette and Bedford	*12:00 n'n	* 7:40 am
French Lick & W. Baden Spgs.	*12:00 n'n	* 7:40 am
Kankakee and Gifford	† 5:30 pm	† 9:00 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STATION, 12th-st. and Park-row, and 22d, 39th, 63d-sts. Ticket offices, 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*9:00 am	*6:30 pm
Louisville and Indianapolis	*9:00 am	*6:30 pm
Cincinnati and Washington	*1:00 pm	*10:40 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	*3:30 pm	*7:10 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*9:00 pm	*7:40 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

NICKEL PLATE—NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R. R. La Salle station, Van Buren and La Salle-sts. Auditorium and Congress-st. entrance. Phone Central 2067. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	*1:05 am	* 9:15 pm
New York Express	* 1:35 pm	* 5:25 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 5:35 pm	* 1:40 am

ERIE RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 111 Adams-st. (Telephone Central 722) and Wells-st. Station. Information Bureau, Telephones Main 268 and Automatic 268.

Leave		Arrive
*10:00 am	Elgin, Omaha and intermediate	* 9:55 pm
*10:00 am	Sesquicentennial, Monticello, Cedar Rapids, Mason City	* 9:55 pm
* 7:00 am	Janesville, Madison	* 1:05 pm
* 8:00 am	Milwaukee	*10:00 pm
* 8:15 am	Milwaukee	* 6:00 pm
* 8:15 am	Elgin, Rockford, Janesville	† 9:25 pm
	Elgin	†10:25 am
* 9:00 am	Milwaukee	* 6:00 pm
* 9:00 am	Day Express—Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis	* 9:25 pm
* 9:00 am	Milwaukee, Madison and Wausau	*11:40 am
† 9:00 am	Janesville, Madison	† 9:25 am
† 9:00 am	Waukesha, Madison	† 9:25 am
† 9:00 am	Beloit	† 9:00 am
†10:05 am	Milwaukee and	†10:15 am
†11:30 am	Waukesha	† 1:45 pm
† 1:30 pm	Elgin, Rockford, Janesville, Beloit, Rock Island, Dubuque, Cedar Rapids	† 1:05 pm
† 1:30 pm	Elgin, Rockford, Janesville, Beloit, Rock Island, Dubuque, Cedar Rapids	†12:55 pm
† 3:00 pm	Milwaukee, Green Bay, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Western Jct., Wausau, Marshfield, Ashland	*† 1:25 pm
†12:30 pm	Cedar Rapids and Intermediate	† 1:50 pm
† 3:00 pm	Milwaukee and intermediate	† 12:55 pm
‖3:00 pm	Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee	† 4:00 pm
† 4:00 pm	Ripon, Green Lake, Grand Rapids	† 9:20 pm
*4:00 pm	Milwaukee, Madison	*10:35 pm
† 4:05 pm	Beloit, Janesville, Madison	† 10:05 am
‖4:30 pm	Elgin, Rockford, Freeport	*10:25 am
† 4:45 pm	Beloit, Janesville via Elgin	†12:55 pm
*5:00 pm	Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Oshkosh, Appleton Jct., Wausau, Marshfield, Ashland	*† 9:40 am

The Southwest Limited.

* 6:00 pm	Elgin, Rockford, Beloit, Rock Island, Davenport, Ottumwa, Kansas City	* 9:20 am

The Overland Limited.

* 6:00 pm	Omaha, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland	* 9:25 am
* 6:00 pm	Des Moines, Sioux City	* 8:35 am
* 6:00 pm	Sioux Falls	* 8:35 am
* 6:00 pm	Pacific Coast Night Express	* 7:45 am
* 9:05 pm	Janesville and Madison	† 6:55 pm

The Pioneer Limited.

* 6:30 pm	Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis	* 9:00 am
*12:35 pm	Omaha, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland	* 9:05 am
*10:35 pm	Elgin, Rock Island, Ottumwa, Kansas City	* 7:55 am
*10:35 pm	Omaha, Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo	* 9:55 pm
*10:35 pm	Dubuque, Minnesota, Dakota, Manitoulin and Intermediate	* 1:45 pm
*10:40 pm	Rockford, Sterling, Dixon, Rock Mountain, Yellowstone Park	* 9:20 am
*10:40 pm	Champion, Marquette	* 9:20 am
*10:40 pm	Ontonagon, Star Lake	* 1:50 am
*10:40 pm	Duluth and Minneapolis	* 9:00 am

(a) Milwaukee daily.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

All through trains from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. City ticket office, 99 Adams-st. Phone Cent. 2795.

Leave.		Arrive.
*10:00 am	N. Orleans-Memphis Spec'l, Limited, Memphis, New Orleans, Hot Spgs., Ark.	* 9:45 am
* 6:30 pm	St. Louis and Springfield	*11:20 am
* 9:45 am	Daylight Special	* 7:45 pm
*10:15 pm	Diamond Special	* 7:27 am
* 5:30 pm	Cairo Local	* 7:50 am
* 2:50 am	Jackson, Tenn., Holly Spgs (and South—Fast Mail	* 5:20 am
* 5:25 pm	Memphis, Decatur, Pana and Matteson Express	* 1:20 pm
† 9:00 am	Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 9:45 pm
†11:00 am	Bloomington & Chatsworth	†11:30 am
†10:00 am	Kewanee & Galesburg	† 6:45 pm
* 9:00 pm	Evansville, Cairo & South	* 7:55 am
* 5:00 pm	Cairo and Chattanooga	* 10:00 am
* 6:00 pm	Minneapolis-St. Paul Ltd.	* 9:35 am
* 6:00 pm	Omaha-Council Bluffs Ltd.	* 9:35 am
† 8:00 am	Dubuque, City, Ill., Express	* 6:25 pm
* 8:15 am	Dubuque, Omaha, C.Bluffs	* 6:25 pm
* 2:55 am	Dubuque, S. City Fast Mail	* 7:00 am
* 8:55 am	Minneapolis and St. Paul	* 7:30 am
* 2:10 pm	Rockford Passenger	*10:05 am
† 9:00 am	Marshfield via Merrillan	*† 4:00 am

(a) To Chicago-Milwaukee, (b) Sun. 4:30 pm, 5:00 pm. (c) Sun. 5:00 pm. (d) Sun. 4:30 pm. (e) Monday from Kewaunee and Marshfield. (f) Arrives from Bonesteel *6:45 am.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILWAY—"THE ONLY WAY."

City ticket office, Becker Bldg., cor. Clark and Monroe-sts. Phone Harrison 4470. Union Passenger Station, Canal-st. between Adams and Madison-sts. Phone Main 2122.

Leave June 18, 1905.		Arrive.
*10:00 am	Prairie State Express	* 9:05 pm
*11:30 am	Alton-Limited	* 5:04 pm
*11:43 pm	Chicago-Kansas City	* 7:15 am
*11:43 pm	Midnight Special	* 8:05 am
	Streator-Peoria trains	
11:30 am	Peoria Express	* 1:15 pm
† 3:30 pm	Peoria-Chicago Limited	† 5:04 pm
*11:43 pm	Peoria Midnight Special	* 7:15 am
	Jacksonville-Kansas City trains	
* 3:30 pm	Kansas City Express	* 1:15 pm
* 6:30 pm	Kansas City Hummer	* 7:45 am
* 9:00 am	Springfield-Jacksonville and Mexico Local	* 5:04 pm
* 3:16 pm	Bloomington Special	*10:30 am

EASTERN ROADS.

PERE MARQUETTE—GRAND CENTRAL STATION, Harrison-st. and 5th-av. City office, 206 S. Clark-st. Ticket offices in Auditorium Hotel and Annex, Great Northern, Palmer, and Sherman House. Suburban stations: Englewood (Union Station), Grand Crossing, and South Chicago (Pennsylvania Stations).

Grand Rapids-Fruitland Express	* 7:30 am	† 1:15 pm
East Coast Limited	12:00 n'n	† 4:50 pm
Grand Rapids Express	† 4:40 pm	*10:55 pm
Grand Rapids Night Express	*10:50 pm	* 6:35 am

St. Joseph, South Haven, Fruitman, Fri. and Sat. only | 12:00 pm | ...

Parlor and cafe cars in all day trains. Sleeping car through to Grand Rapids in night express, open at 9:00 p. m.

GRAND TRUNK RY. SYSTEM—DEARBORN station. Phone Har. 755. City Ticket Office, cor. Clark-st. and Jackson-blvd. Phone Har. 1797.

All trains arrive and depart Central Standard Time.

New York and Philadelphia	*11:05 am	*7:42 am
via Niagara Falls, the Grand Trunk Limited	* 3:05 pm	*2:00 pm
Toronto, Montreal, Portland	*3:07 pm	*7:42 am
Boston, No. Falls, Buffalo	*10:40 pm	*9:10 pm
The Canadian Limited	*10:40 pm	*9:10 pm
Saginaw and Bay City	*10:30 pm	*9:10 pm
	*11:05 am	*7:42 am
	*10:40 pm	*9:10 pm
Local, Michigan stations	† 4:32 am	†7:00 pm
Kankakee and Harvey	*12:02 pm	*3:18 pm
Local, Intermediate	† 5:30 pm	† 9:00 am

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT, DEARBORN STATION. Ticket offices, 185 Clark-st. and principal hotels. Depot, Polk-st. and Dearborn-st.

Indianapolis and Cincinnati	* 2:45 am	*12:40 n'n
Lafayette and Louisville	* 3:30 am	* 3:55 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 9:00 am	* 4:10 pm
Indianapolis, Cincin., Dayton	*12:00 n'n	* 8:40 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 2:00 pm	* 9:10 am
Lafayette and Louisville	* 9:00 pm	* 7:10 am
Indianapolis, Cincin., Dayton	* 9:00 pm	* 7:25 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	* 9:00 pm	* 7:40 am
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Bedford	*12:00 n'n	* 7:40 am
Lafayette and Bedford	*12:00 n'n	* 7:40 am
French Lick & W. Baden Spgs.	*12:00 n'n	* 7:40 am
Kankakee and Gifford	† 5:30 pm	† 9:00 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STATION, 12th-st. and Park-row, and 22d, 39th, 63d-sts. Ticket offices, 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*9:00 am	*6:30 pm
Louisville and Indianapolis	*9:00 am	*6:30 pm
Cincinnati and Washington	*1:00 pm	*10:40 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	*3:30 pm	*7:10 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	*9:00 pm	*7:40 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

NICKEL PLATE—NEW YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS R. R. La Salle station, Van Buren and La Salle-sts. Auditorium and Congress-st. entrance. Phone Central 2067. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	*1:05 am	* 9:15 pm
New York Express	* 1:35 pm	* 5:25 pm
New York and Boston Express	* 5:35 pm	* 1:40 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

EASTERN ROADS.

*Daily. §Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. †Ex. Sunday. ‖Ex. Monday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND C. H. & A. RYS.—"The Niagara Falls Route."

Ticket offices, 119 Adams-st., Auditorium and Great Northern Hotels, and stations Cor. 18th and Park Row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st.

June 18, 1905.

Lv. Chicago		Ar. Chicago
	Kalamazoo, Battle Creek, Jackson, Ann Arbor, Detroit, St. Thomas, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Albany, New York, Boston, and Eastern Pts.	
s 8.45 am		ex 7.30 am
s 10.30 am		ex 8.30 am
ex 8.00 pm		s 7.35 pm
ex 11.59 pm		s 11.30 pm
ex 11.59 pm		ex 9.30 pm

(Trains marked "x" pass Niagara Falls.)

Detroit Night Express	* 11.00 pm	s 7.30 am
Kalamazoo and Intermediate	† 4.45 am	† 7.40 pm
Detroit and Main Line points	† 1.10 am	† 4.00 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4.15 pm	‖ 9.45 am
Lansing, Owosso, Saginaw, Bay City, and Saginaw Division points	† 10.00 pm	† 4.30 pm
	† 11.55 pm	† 8.30 pm
Cheboygan, Traverse Bay Lines & Air Line Division points	† 1.10 am	† 4.00 pm
	8.00 pm	‖ 9.45 am
Chicago, St. Joe, and Benton Harbor	† 7.10 am	‖ 9.45 am
	† 3.15 pm	† 7.40 pm
Via Grand Rapids & Indiana Ry.	† 8.45 am	
Grand Rapids, Saginaw, Bay City, and Saginaw & Bay City Express	† 3.30 pm	† 12.55 pm
Grand Rapids and Mackinaw	† 11.55 pm	† 12.55 pm
	† 8.45 am	† 7.15 am
Grand Rapids and Traverse City	† 11.55 pm	† 12.55 pm
Grand Rapids Express	† 1.35 pm	† 4.50 pm

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE—CHICAGO UNION passenger station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station and at 248 S. Clark-st., corner Jackson-blvd. and Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago		Leave.	Arrive.
Fort Wayne and Alliance		† 12:00 n'n	† 4:00 am
New York Special		* 3:00 am	*9:00 am
Pittsburg, Balto., Wash		* 8:00 am	*9:00 am
Philadelphia, N. Y.		* 8:00 am	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville		*10:00 am	*4:00 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati		*10:00 am	*2:00 pm
Columbus, Balto., and Wash		*10:00 am	*4:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York		*10:00 am	*4:00 pm
The Manhattan Limited		*11:00 am	*4:00 pm
Pittsburg and Washington		*11:00 am	*4:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York		*1:00 am	*4:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Special		*2:00 pm	*6:55 am
New York 18 hour train		*2:45 pm	*6:55 am
Pittsburg, Balto., and Wash		*3:10 pm	*6:55 pm
Philadelphia and New York		*3:10 pm	*6:55 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited		*3:30 pm	*6:55 am
Pittsburg and Washington		*3:30 pm	*6:55 am
Philadelphia and New York		*3:30 pm	*6:55 am
York, Youngstown & N. Castle		*4:00 pm	*9:00 am
Columbus, Pgh. and the east		*4:00 pm	*9:00 am
Cincinnati and Dayton		*5:00 pm	*9:10 am
Indianapolis and Louisville		*9:00 pm	*6:10 am
Pittsburg and Columbus		*11:45 pm	*9:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, La Salle-st. Station. Ticket offices, 109 La Salle-sts., and 51st-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

Day express		Leave.	Arrive.
Buffalo, Albany & New York		* 9:00 am	* 7:30 am
Buffalo and Chicago Special			* 7:50 am
New York Limited		*10:30 am	* 5:30 pm
Twentieth Century Limited		* 2:30 pm	* 8:30 am
Buffalo & Pittsburg Express			*11:45 am
New England Limited		* 1:45 pm	* 1:50 am
Buffalo and the East		* 3:00 pm	* 3:00 pm
Lake Shore Limited		* 5:30 pm	* 5:00 pm
Lehigh Valley Express		* 5:30 pm	* 5:00 pm
Toledo, Cleveland, & the East		* 8:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Toledo, Cleveland, Columbus, Charleston, W. V., & New York		*10:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Buffalo and Boston		* 3:00 am	

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

IN THE REAL ESTATE WORLD.

A protest will be submitted by some of the lessees of school board property in the block bounded by State, Dearborn, Madison, and Monroe streets to the board of education at its meeting tonight declaring that the appointment of the appraisers making the 5 per cent revaluation, John McLaren, A. N. Watterman, and W. D. Kerfoot, was illegal; that they did not take the oath prescribed in the supplemental leases; that they had no jurisdiction; that proper account was not taken of the improvements; and that the valuations were excessive. In case satisfactory concessions are not made by the board it is understood the matter will be carried to the courts.

Attorney Maher of the board of education expressed the opinion yesterday that the objection raised against the appraisers are baseless, as care was taken to observe all necessary requirements in connection with their appointment and qualification for office. He further said that the action of the lessees was largely for the purpose of securing straight leases on a 4 per cent basis.

Unless a settlement is reached the probabilities are the board will be without rental under the new valuation for a considerable time, as the lessees have thus far failed to pay, although requested to do so by the board of education.

To Build Packing Plant.

The Western Packing and Provision company will build a large packing house on ground recently acquired by it at Morgan and Thirty-eighth streets, 200x217 feet in dimension. The building will be five stories high and will cost $150,000.

Arthur Coles will build a six story warehouse in Carroll avenue, east of Morgan street, to cost $50,000. It will occupy ground dimensions of 76x95 feet.

Samuel Schallman has sold to Nicholas J. Neary of Evanston the store and flat property in Madison street, 43 feet east of Seeley avenue, with 84x118 feet of ground, for $31,000.

Ellis L. Hagenbuck has bought from Fenton H. Tinsley the business property in Commercial avenue, South Chicago, 94 feet north of South Chicago avenue, with 25x107 feet of ground, east front, for $18,000, including an incumbrance of $10,000.

Leases for Postal Stations.

Patrick H. Joyce has leased to the United States government for ten years at an annual rental of $2,000 room for the McKinley Park postal station at 3475 Archer avenue.

A similar lease has been made for the Irving Park postal station at 1159 Irving Park boulevard for five years at $1,000 a year.

The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company has loaned $14,500, five years at 5 per cent, to Rocco V. Romano on 50x19 feet with brick business improvements in Polk street 200 feet west of Desplaines street.

Real Estate Transfers.

HYDE PARK

QUIRY OF HERN LINES

Shippers Seek Petit
Federal Investiga-
of Railroads.

WILL GIVE AID

Help in New Phase of
ght for Lower
eight Rates.

of Cincinnati have started
promises to rank with th
tities case in the annals o
lroad litigation. Presiden
ttorney General Moody has
r a petition, signed by ever
Cincinnati Receivers o
ation, alleging that a con
among the southeastern rail
purpose of maintaining
rates from Cincinnati to
nts and asking that the fed
prosecute the roads for thei
n of the Sherman anti-trust

have been promised that it
mary examination, the presi
ey general believe that such
idists they will order an in
special counsel. Railroad
government officials are
he importance of this agita
sides are to lay their plans

SHIFT IN PIT SENTIMENT.

BEAR HAS QUICK BULGE ON BAD WEATHER.

Effect of Wet Harvest in the Southwest and of Development of Rust in the Northwest Put Bears to Rout for the Day and the Sharp Loss of Monday Is About All Recovered—Corn Shorts Take Losses.

Rains in the southwest to delay harvest, and rains in the northwest to give emphasis to renewed claims of damage by rust, forced a radical change in the aspect of speculation in the wheat pit. Bearish sentiment driven from the sharp break of the day before was exhausted at the opening in forcing a loss of about ½c. A vigorous demand developed and the market rallied sharply, recovering nearly all the loss of the day before, July up 1½c at the close and September ½c higher.

Fears of a wet harvest like those which came last year and the year before crushed the hopes of the bears made shorts nervous, and those who were not covering were not inclined to increase their lines. An estimate of the French crop, at 288,000,000 bu, which it was claimed would necessitate the importation of 80,000,000 bu during the coming year, caused buyers, although the Paris market was no lower.

There were a number of reports of good prospects of wheat, but they were accompanied by reports of high prices being paid for them.

Milling Demand Urgent.

The possibility of delay to winter wheat harvest by rains seemed to make the milling demand for old wheat more urgent, and there were sales of 80,000 bu No. 2 hard in the local market at $1.02 in store. Milwaukee message said 92c was bid there for new No. 2 hard wheat for all July delivery, and 6c over July was bid in Kansas City for delivery first half of July. Local millers in Duluth were paying 93c for soft winter wheat at the thrasher.

Cases of rust in spring wheat reported in Minneapolis as coming chiefly from South Dakota and western Minnesota, with consequent strength in the northwest markets, furnished an important bullish influence. September wheat gained 1¼@c in Minneapolis and 1¼c in Duluth. Receipts were lighter than last year, 542,000 bu at seven points, compared with 290,000 bu. The Liverpool market was not affected by the strength here, closing steady to ¼d lower.

The market was given its start upwards by the buying of September through Kneeland at the opening, supposed to be for Armour. The line was sold out on the bulge to Logan-Bryan, McReynolds, Pringle, Rankin, Love, Barrell, and Lake were the buyers. Brosseau was a heavy seller on the upturn, and there was open Armour sale of both July and September late in the day.

Shorts Scramble for Corn.

The corn development anxious symptoms early in the session on the pronounced scarcity of speculative offerings of old July and lots of light country acceptances and cash shipping sales late the day before. The old July was run up 1½c to 55c before the scramble became liberal, and while there was only a trade near top figures the demand was good enough to hold the market at 54¾c bid at the close, a net gain of 1¾c.

The shorts in September futures lagged behind, old September at one time 2¾c discount under July, but it gained ¾c finally and only 1¼@1½c discount, on liberal buying by Bartlett-Frazier took the early offerings of old July, and the advance was followed by buying through brokers supposed to be covering of short corn for Champlin and J. A. Fowler. There was profit taking on the advance through Logan-Bryan, Pringle-Rankin, and Bartlett-Frazier. There was an open seller.

Cash corn on the sample tables sold ¼c to ½c higher. The eastern shipping demand fell off to some extent by the advance. Only 11,000 bu, but sales of 300,000 bu to-day were reported. There were 745 cars inspected in, but only 329 estimated for to-morrow. Receipts were 948,000 bu, compared with 642,000 bu last year. There were more complaints from the country of poor crop being poor and backward. Many acceptances dropped again to almost none, and there were claims from Nebraska of sales of corn to interior points in Illinois and Indiana at better than Chicago prices. Liverpool futures closed unchanged to ½d lower.

Oats Sympathize with Corn.

The offerings of oats were small and the market made fair response to the strength in corn, July closing with a gain of ½c and September ½c higher. Small estimated receipts, here, and a firm cash market were marked features. There were 163 cars inspected in and cash prices were steady to ¼c higher on the small offerings. Shipping demand was only better; sales 140,000 bu. Crop news was generally favorable, but some complaint of too much rain was heard. Clearances at Atlantic ports were 210,000 bu. Kinney buying was by Buckley and Bartlett-Frazier, and Crighton, Northern Grain, Geahart, and Pringle-Fritch-Rankin bought. Kneeland-Clement-Curtis, Jackson Bros., and Logan-Samuels sold.

Tame Market in Provisions.

There was little action in the provision pit, trade was dull, but the close was firm on scattered liquidation. Higher corn prices were offset by lower hogs and quiet cash demand. At the close pork was off 7½c and ribs 7½c.. Roioson sold 3,000 tcs of lard, supposedly for Cudahy, and sold ribs and lard. On the soft spot white covered lard for foreigners, and sold it to a speculative buyer. Local hog receipts were 21,000 head and 33,000 are estimated for today. Prices at the yards were lower. Liverpool quoted an advance of 6d in bacon and declines of 6d in Cumberland cuts and 3d in lard.

Rye, Barley, and Seeds.

Rye ruled quiet and firm. Futures remained neglected, but the demand for car lots showed a slight improvement. Receipts were 6 cars. July closed 66c bid and September at 62c bid and 63c asked. Cash No. 2 sold at 70c to 70½c f. o. b.

Barley was dragging. Receipts were 43 cars. Prices ranged from 42c to 49c; screenings, 35c to 41c, and feed, 38@42c.

Timothy seed ruled fairly active and strong. June closed $3.00 nominal and September sold at $3.25, closing at $3.30 asked. Country lots ranged from $2.25 to $3.00.

Flaxseed ruled steady. No. 1 northwestern closed at $1.43 bid, June and No. 1 southwestern at $1.25 bid. Minneapolis receipts were 9 cars, Duluth had 9 cars, and local receipts 1 car.

Range of Active Futures.

WHEAT.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Closing.	
				June 20.	June 19.
July	87@87¾	89¼@89¾	87¾	89¼	87¾@88
Sept.	83¾@84	85¾@86	83¾	84½	80¾@81
Dec.	80¾	85	83¾	84¼	80¾

CORN.

July	53¾@54	55	53½	54¾@54¾	53¾
Sept.	53¾@54	54¼	53¾	54½	53¾
Dec.	45¾@46	47	45¾	46¾	45¾

OATS.

July	30¾@31	31¼	30¾	31¼	31
Sept.	29¾@30	30¼	29¾	30¼	29¼
Dec.	29¾@30	30¾	29¾	30¾	29¾

MESS PORK.

July	12.55	12.62½	12.52½	12.62½	12.67½
Sept.	12.80	12.97½	12.82½	13.85	12.97½

LARD.

July	7.32½	7.35	7.22½	7.32½	7.37½
Sept.	7.40	7.42½	7.40	7.42½	7.45

SHORT RIBS.

July	7.60	7.62½	7.55	7.55	7.62½
Sept.	7.72½	7.85	7.72½	7.72½	7.80
Oct.	7.87½	7.87½	7.82½	7.82½	7.90

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 Standard.	No. 2 better, grd.	No. 3.	No. 4.	Low grade.	Total.
Winter wheat				2		2
Spring wheat				1		1
Corn	213	12	277	255	7	765
Oats	3	27	94	24	10	163
Rye	3					3
Barley			30	13	3	43
Total	223	27	403	294	20	967

Estimated out—Wheat—No. 2 hard, 11,000 bu; No. 2 red, 2,000 bu. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 21,050 bu; No. 3 yellow, 225 bu. Loaded from unlicensed elevators: Wheat—No. 4 red, 1 car; No. 1 hard, 1 car. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 2 cars and 1 car; No. 3 yellow, 23 cars and 40,000 bu; No. 4, 2 cars; No. 3 white, 6 cars; No. 3, 1 car. Oats—No. 2 white, 1 car, white clipped, 1 car, and 33,778 bu; standard, 2 cars; No. 2, 1 car.

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Firm. Hard spring [favorite brands], $4.80@5.10; hard patents [in wood], $5.50@5.70; straight [export bags], $4.90@5.00; clear [export bags], $3.60@4.00; soft winter patents [export bags], $4.20@4.30; straight, $4.00@4.10; hard winter patents [export bags], $4.20@4.30; clear [export bags], $3.50@3.90; rye flour, bris, $4.00@4.35; sacks, $2.10@2.15.

WINTER WHEAT—Firm. Sales in store and to go: No. 2 hard, 80,000 bu at $1.02. Free on board: No. 4 red, 85c; No. 3 red, 97c.

SPRING WHEAT—Dull, but firm. No sales reported.

CORN—¼@¾c higher. Sales in store and to go: No. 2 yellow, 55¾c, and 100,000 bu late yesterday for shipment on p. t.; No. 2 white, 55½c, and 200,000 bu for shipment late yesterday on p. t.; No. 3 yellow, 55¼c. Sales on track and free on board: No. 4 white, 51¼@51½c; No. 3 51c; No. 3 white, 51½@52¼c; standard, 52¼@52½c; No. 2, 50¼c; No. 2 white, 52½@53c. Billed through: No grade, 50c; No. 4 white, 51¼@51½c; No. 3 white, 51¼@52c; standard, 52@52¼c; No. 2 white, 52¾c.

RYE—Firm. Sales on track: No. 2, 79¼c; not graded, 67 bags at 80c. Free on board: No. 2, 79c.

BARLEY—Unchanged. Sales free on board: Screenings, 39@40c; barley, 41@47c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Cash lots: Mess pork, $12.50@12.55; lard, $7.15@7.17½; ribs, $7.55@7.65, according to weight.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Quiet and steady. Prices quotable as follows: Beef hams, $18.50@18.75; extra mess beef, $9.00@9.50; plate beef, $10.25@11.00; extra plate beef, $10.75@11.25. Tallow steady at 5¼@5¾c for edible, 5@5¼c for prime packers, 4¾@4¾c for No. 1 do, and 3¼@3¾c for No. 2 do; 4¼@4¾c for city renderers; 4¾@4¾c prime country, 3¼@3¾c for No. 2 do. Oleo-stearine in moderate demand and quotably steady at 7¼@7¾c.

GREASE—Quiet and steady at 3¼@3¾c for brown, 3¾@3¾c for yellow, 3¾@3¾c for house, 4@4¼c for B white, and 4¼@4¾c for A white.

COOPERAGE—Dull. Ash pork bris, 82¼@85c; oak pork bris, 82½@85c; lard tcs, $1.30@1.22½. No sales.

WHISKY—Steady, on a basis of $1.26 for finished goods.

HAY—Dull. Receipts, 890 tons; shipments, 48 tons. Sales on track: Not graded timothy, $5.00@12.00; not graded prairie, state, $5.50. Free on board: Not graded timothy, $8.00@9.50.

STRAW—Rye straw quotable at $9.50@10.50; wheat straw at $6.50@7.00, and oat straw at $6.00@7.00. Sales on track: Tangled rye, $10.00; oat, $6.00@7.00.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Wheat—Receipts, 15,900 bu. Spot firm. Options opened lower and turned strong. Closed firm at ⅛c to 1c net advance. July closed 94½c; September closed 88¾c; December closed 85¾c.

Corn—Receipts, 46,225 bu. Spot firm: No. 2, 61½c elevator and 61¾c f. o. b. afloat. The option market was strong and higher. July closed 60c; September closed 58¾c.

Oats—Receipts, 178,800 bu; exports, 20,519 bu. Spot steady. Mixed oats, 26@32 lbs, 35@35½c; natural white, 30@32 lbs, 36½@37½c; clipped white, 36@40 lbs, 36¼@40c.

Cotton seed oil—Barely steady; prime crude, 29@29c nominal; do yellow, 27¼@27½c.

Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 3¾c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4¼c; molasses sugar, 3¾c; refined steady.

Quotations on Cotton.

Cotton—Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 9.15c; middling gulf, 9.40c. Sales, none. Futures opened steady and closed barely steady.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous close.
June				8.43	8.48
July	8.56	8.67	8.49	8.51	8.56
August	8.61	8.72	8.53	8.57	8.62
September	8.67	8.77	8.63	8.67	8.68
October	8.75	8.84	8.69	8.70	8.75
November	8.80	8.89	8.74	8.74	8.79

Quotations on Coffee.

Coffee—Spot—Rio quiet; No. 7 invoice, 7 11-16c; mild steady; Cordova, 10@13c. Futures opened steady at unchanged prices to a decline of 5 points. At first the market held steady, but broke. The close was steady to a decline of 15 points. Sales, 42,250 bags.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Previous close.
July	6.35	6.35	6.20	6.20	6.35
September	6.50	6.50	6.40	6.40	6.50
October	6.55	6.60	6.50	6.50	6.65
December	6.75	6.80	6.65	6.65	6.80
January	6.80	6.80	6.70	6.70	6.80

Foreign Produce Market.

LIVERPOOL, June 20.—Wheat—Spot nominal; futures quiet; July, 6s 10d; September, 6s 8¾d; December, 6s 8¾d. Corn—Spot steady; American mixed, new, 4s 11¼d; futures quiet; July, 4s 8d; September, 4s 7d.

Cotton in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, June 20, 4 p. m.—Cotton—Spot in moderate demand; prices 4 points lower; American middling, fair, 5.45d; good middling, 5.18d; middling, 4.95d; low middling, 4.79d; good ordinary, 4.61d; ordinary, 4.45d. Sales, 8,000 bales. Futures opened steady and closed firm.

In Western Grain Markets.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 20.—Wheat was offered freely, selling down to 87¾c. September advanced and sold up to 89¼c. July closed at $1.08¾; September at 89¼c. Cash wheat was in fair demand. Close: On track: No. 1 hard, $1.12¾; No. 1 northern, $1.10¾; to arrive, $1.10¼; No. 2 northern, $1.07¼@1.08¾; to arrive, $1.06¾. Flax—Market strong with a good demand. Closing price was $1.40¾. Bran—In bulk, $12.75@13.00.

DULUTH, Minn., June 20.—Close: Wheat—To arrive: No. 1 northern, $1.11¾. On track: No. 1 northern, $1.11¾; No. 2 northern, $1.03¾. Flax—To arrive and on track, $1.43. Oats—To arrive and on track, 51¼c. Rye—On track, 72c; September, 60¼c. Barley, 39¼@41c.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 20.—Close: Wheat—July, 79¼c; September, 76¼c; December, 77¼c. Cash—No. 2 hard, 96c@$1.00; No. 3, 92@96½c. Corn—July, 49¼c. Cash—No. 2 mixed, 51c; No. 3, 50½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 2 mixed, 29½@30c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 20.—Wheat—Firmer; No. 1 northern, $1.13; July, 89¼c asked. Rye—Steady; No. 1, 82c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 51c. Oats—Firm; standard, 32¼@32½c. Corn—½c higher; No. 3, 54¾@56c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 20.—Close: Wheat—Higher; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 95c; track, $1.05; July, 83¼c. Corn—Higher; No. 2 cash, 53c; track, 54c. Oats—Easy; No. 2 cash, 31c; track, 31½c.

PEORIA, Ill., June 20.—Corn—Higher; No. 3 yellow, 55c; No. 3, 53c; No. 4, 54c; no grade, 53c. Oats—Strong; No. 3 white, 31½c; No. 4 white, 30¾@31c.

TOLEDO, O., June 20.—Clover seed—Steady; October, $5.77; prime timothy, $1.52; prime alsike, $7.40.

IN THE NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Buying in the dry goods market is not large, and yet buyers are discovering it is necessary to provide for their future wants to a greater extent than in the past, by reason of the difficulty in securing deliveries. Prices are firm.

Metals—Spot tin in London was unchanged, at £138 17s 6d, and futures at £137 2s 6d. The local market remained quiet, with spot quoted at $30.37½@30.50. Copper unchanged in London, closing at £65 17s 6d for both spot and futures. The local market is unchanged. Lead was unchanged, at £13 in London and at $4.50@4.60 in the local market. Spelter was lower, at £24 in London, but remained unchanged at $5.85 in the local market, the tone being easy. Iron closed at 49s 4d in Glasgow and at 48s 6d in Middlesboro. Locally the market is easy.

Poultry—Quiet and steady; western spring chickens, 22c; fowls, 13c; turkeys, 12c. Dressed quiet; western broilers, 23@25c; fowls, 16@12½c; turkeys, 13@17c.

Butter—Firmer; receipts, 23,922 pkgs. Street prices, extra creamery, 20½@21c; official prices unchanged. In Philadelphia—Better firm; extra western creamery, 21½c; extra nearby prints, 22c.

Eggs—Quiet, unchanged; receipts, 20,893 pkgs. In Philadelphia—Firm; nearby fresh, 16½c; western fresh, 17½c.

STRAWBERRIES EASY, VEAL FIRM

Strawberries were plentiful, about 32,000 cases by boat and 9 cars by rail. These met with slow sales. Peddlers were the only buyers on the street, and their bids were generally accepted. Other berries ruled firm. Veal was ½c higher for fancy grades.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Eggs, extra fine, 30 per cent fresh 17c
Do prime firsts 16½c
Do at mark, general receipts, cases included ....16@16½c
Southern stock ....16@16½c
Butter, creamery, extras 20c
Firsts ....19@19½c
Seconds ....16@17c
Dairies, Cooley 17c
Renovated 16c
Cheese, twins 9¼c

FRUIT.

Oranges, box $3.00@4.25
Strawberries, 16 quarts ....40@60c
Blackberries, 24 quarts ....50c@$1.50
Red raspberries, 24 quarts ....$1.25@2.00
Black raspberries, 24 quarts ....50c@$1.25
Apples, 1 bu ....$1.00@1.75
Apples, bris ....$1.00@4.50
Cherries, 24 quarts ....$1.00@2.75
Bananas, per bunch ....50c@$1.75
Lemons, boxes ....$3.25@4.25
Pineapples, per crate ....$2.00@2.50

VEGETABLES.

Turnips, bu ....20@50c
Asparagus, one-third bu ....75c@$1.25
Beets, new ....30@50c
Cabbage, new, crates ....50c@$1.25
Celery, choice ....35@50c
Green peas, bu ....$1.00@1.25
Green onions, bunch ....6@8c
Potatoes, bu ....10@15c
Do new, bris ....$1.25@1.50
Onions, sack ....40@35c
Beans, hand picked $1.65
Lettuce heads, per bu ....25@35c
Do leaf, case ....15@20c
Cucumbers, doz ....20@40c
Rhubarb, bunch ....3@10c
Tomatoes, per case ....50@85c
Spinach, tub ....25@35c
String beans, boxes ....25@50c

POULTRY AND GAME.

Live turkeys ....14@15c
Live chickens ....17@18c
Spring ....17@24c
Broilers ....16@18c
Live geese, per doz ....$4.00@7.00
Live ducks ....17@14c
Iced chickens ....11@11½c
Iced turkeys 16c

VEAL.

50@80 lbs ....6@7c
85@126 lbs ....7@7½c
Choice ....8@8½c
Coarse and heavy ....5@6c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Hogs fell off 5c, and best sorts of spring lambs sold a few cents higher in yesterday's market at the stockyards. In the hog trade the opening was 2½c below that of the day before, and the balance of the decline followed as the trading proceeded. Cattle held their own, being steady but slow. It was the usual dull Tuesday market, with practically none of the best grades offering.

Cattle.

The buying was mostly for local use, few export traders being in the market. Many grassy steers were in the pens, and there was a liberal run of Texans. The holdings of butcher stock were disposed of after considerable peddling, but without price depreciation.

Prices ranged as follows:

Choice to prime steers ....$5.50@6.15
Common to good steers ....4.25@5.50
Inferior to common steers ....3.75@4.25
Good to fancy cows and heifers ....3.75@4.50
Fair to choice feeders ....3.75@4.80
Fair to choice stockers ....3.00@4.30
Good cutting and fair beef cows ....3.00@4.00
Common to good canning cows ....1.40@2.00
Bulls, poor to choice ....2.75@4.00
Calves, common to fair ....3.00@6.25
Calves, good to choice ....5.50@6.50

Hogs.

Prices seemed to be affected by a general feeling that hogs should sell some lower. The packers were backward buyers, and shippers took little interest.

The prices ruled as follows:

Good to choice shippings ....$5.30@5.40
Good to choice butcher weights ....5.30@5.42½
Good to choice heavy mixed ....5.20@5.30
Heavy packing ....5.20@5.30
Light mixed ....5.25@5.35
Good to choice 185@250 lb weights ....5.30@5.40
Choice to prime heavy ....5.30@5.42½
Poor to choice pigs ....4.50@5.25

HOG PURCHASES.

Anglo-Am. Prov.	1,800	Swift & Co.	2,500
Armour & Co.	5,200	S. & S. Co.	1,700
Boore & Co.	700	Small packers and butchers.	1,000
Boyd, Lun. & Co.	1,600		
Con. P. & P. Co.	600		
J. H. Hammond Co.	1,700	Total	16,200
R. & O.	100	Shippers bought	2,500
N. Morris & Co.	800	Left unsold	6,000

Sheep.

Some choice spring lambs brought $7.25, with few offered. For other sorts the prevailing slow market obtained. Feeding lambs are becoming more active.

The following shows prices paid:

Export wethers, shorn ....$4.70@4.90
Fair to prime wethers ....4.75@5.00
Fair to fancy ewes ....4.40@4.80
Yearlings, fair to fancy ....5.35@5.50
Culls, common to fair ....2.50@4.50
Bucks and stags ....2.50@3.60
Native lambs, medium to prime, shorn ....5.25@6.25
Native lambs, culls and fair class, shorn ....4.25@5.25
Western lambs, shorn ....5.25@6.35
Western lambs, medium to prime ....6.50@6.75
Western lambs, poor to fair ....5.25@6.25

Live Stock Markets Elsewhere.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,149; nothing doing; feeling weak; cables slow. Calves—Receipts 82; little trade; feeling weak. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,930; good sheep steady; others weak; prime and choice lambs steady; others easier. Hogs—Receipts, 2,981, all for slaughterers; nominally weak.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 10,000, including 1,500 southerns; best steers 15@25c lower; native steady to 10c lower; southerns steady; top calves 25c lower. Hogs—Receipts, 17,000; 5c lower. Sheep—Receipts, 5,000; steady to 10c lower.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,100; slow to 10c lower. Hogs—Receipts, 13,970; 5c lower. Sheep—Receipts, 2,378; 10@15c lower; sheep and lambs, 25c.

OMAHA, Neb., June 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000; slow, 10@15c lower. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; 5c lower. Sheep—Receipts, 4,200; steady.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,500; steady. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; lower. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; steady.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Petroleum—Quiet.

TOLEDO, O., June 20.—Oil—North Lima, 80c; South Lima and Indiana, 81c.

OIL CITY, Pa., June 20.—Credit balances, $1.27; certificates, no bid. Shipments, 93,715 brls; average, 73,795 brls; runs, 15,471 brls; average, 67,500 brls; Shipments Lima, 66,911 brls; average, 58,562 brls; runs, Lima, 7,059 brls; average, 53,430 brls.

VOTE TO STOP DIVIDENDS.

CORN PRODUCTS DIRECTORS DECIDE AGAINST DISTRIBUTION.

Increasing Competition and Low Price of Output the Cause—American Shipbuilding Company Makes No Payment on Common Stock—Union Bag to Issue $6,000,000 of Bonds—Consolidated Traction 4½s Offered Privately at 55½.

Directors of the Corn Products company decided yesterday to discontinue dividends on the preferred stock. Three months ago the rate was reduced from 1¾ per cent to 1 per cent and yesterday even 1 per cent quarterly was discontinued.

The following official statement was given out after the meeting:

"After careful consideration of trade conditions confronting the company, the directors have considered it inadvisable to pay dividends for the current quarter at the present time and they submit the following reasons for such action:

"At present the productive capacity of all factories in the United States is more than sufficient to supply demands, foreign and domestic, such demand having also been restricted by the uniformly high price of corn. A struggle between the competitive companies has resulted from these market conditions which reduced prices and lessened the earnings. Earnings of subordinate companies for this quarter were sufficient to pay a dividend on the company's preferred stock equal to that paid for the last quarter, which was 1 per cent, but the directors thought under existing conditions it was unwise to pay any dividend for the present, and that it is better to use the money on hand to open its idle factories and by increasing production reduce the cost of its products.

"All subordinate companies are in a healthy physical and financial condition. They have no floating debt, and, estimating their quick assets at actual cost, they have cash and quick assets amounting to about $3,000,000. It has been the policy of the management not to borrow money for working capital or impair such capital by payment of dividends, and a rigid adherance to that policy under existing trade conditions is believed to be in the best interest of the stockholders."

The reason for the discontinuance lies in increasing competition, decreasing output, and barely living prices. And, what is worse, the outlook is just as unpromising for the business of the company as it has been in the last six months. There is no tendency for the war of prices to grow less bitter, and about all that seems to be ahead at this time is to fight it out. The savings of earnings in the last quarter is in conformity with President Matthiessen's assertion that he would not pay an unearned dividend. It is possible that one-half of 1 per cent may have been earned, but that would be too small an amount to be considered for a 7 per cent stock, and it is probable that if the trade conditions continue as they are now there will be no dividends for some time to come.

There is nothing at this time pointing toward a consolidation of the Independents with the large company, though such an outcome is at all times possible.

American Shipbuilding.

Directors of the American Shipbuilding company held their dividend meeting in Cleveland yesterday. It was announced in advance that the regular 1¾ per cent would be declared on the preferred stock, but that nothing would be done for the common at this time. It is expected that at a meeting to be held in July the common will be placed upon regular 4 per cent basis and there may be in addition an extra disbursement, if not at this time, then later.

Vote Bag Bonds.

At a special meeting of the preferred stockholders of the Union Bag and Paper company, held in Jersey City yesterday, assent was given to mortgaging the property as recommended by the directors. The proposition as carried was to authorize an issue of $6,000,000 twenty-five year 5 per cent gold bonds, with an annual sinking fund of 2 per cent for the purpose of providing for the redemption of the bonds at 105 and accrued interest on any interest day upon sixty days' notice by advertisement. It is proposed to sell $3,000,000 of the authorized issue at once and to retire the present floating indebtedness and complete the purchase of additional timber lands. The bonds have all been placed in advance.

Slump in Consolidated Bonds.

Chicago Consolidated Traction 4½ per cent bonds are being offered privately at 55¼. The last sale on the exchange was in March at 64½.

There has never been a market of any consequence for the bonds, and it is understood that C. T. Yerkes, to whom they were paid for his Consolidated Traction stock, has never been able to dispose of them. He has them up with banks as collateral for loans. One local institution charged off liberally last year for depreciation in securities and Consolidated Traction bonds were among the stuff considered unsalable.

Dividends Declared.

The American Smelting and Refining company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on preferred stock, payable July 1. Books close June 23 and reopen July 3. It has also declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on common stock, payable July 16. Books close July 5 and reopen July 17.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company has declared regular quarterly dividends of 2½ per cent on preferred, assenting, and nonassenting stocks, payable July 10. Books close June 26. Reopen July 11.

The Tennessee Coal and Iron company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on common stock, payable Aug. 1. Books close July 10. Reopen Aug. 2.

Wells, Fargo & Co. Express company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent and an extra dividend of 1 per cent, payable July 15. Books close June 30. Reopen July 17.

Railway Earnings.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

	Earnings.	Increase.
Second week June	$ 859,723	$ 63,066
From July 1	45,935,529	2,677,327

TEXAS AND PACIFIC.

Second week June	180,202	22,744
From Jan. 1	5,163,973	139,059

MOBILE AND OHIO.

Second week June	143,063	16,680
From July 1	7,322,902	459,396

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN.

Second week June	178,920	46,320
From July 1	8,492,863	1,134,308

*Decrease.

New York Curb Transactions.

Description.	Shares.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Can	1,100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Do pfd	500	89¾	89	89¾	89
Am. W. Paper pfd.	50	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
H. C. Copper	900	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
Bethlehem Steel	100	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
Cont. Leather, w. i.	525	46	46	45¾	45¾
Do pfd	650	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¾
Chicago Subway	1,100	70	70	69¾	70
G. Copper	5,000	21¾	22¼	21¾	22¼
G. Gold	8,900	4¼	4½	3¾	4¼
Int. Marine	20	104½	104½	104½	104½
Do pfd	100	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Interboro	270	201¼	201½	201¼	201½
Mackay Co.	200	40	40¾	40	40¼
Do pfd	200	72¾	73	72¾	73
Standard Oil	12	617½	617½	615	615
United Copper	4,400	24¾	24¾	23¼	24¾
Do pfd	150	87	88	87	88

BONDS.

$21000 Cont Lea 5s, w. i.		98¾	99	98¾	98¾
10000 Mo Pac 4s		95	95¼	95	95½

*And interest.

CLOSING BID AND ASKED PRICES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Writing Paper	4¼	5
Bay State Gas	3-16	¼
American Sugar	293	230
Compressed Air	¾	⅞
Electric Boat	30	35
Electric Lead	75	80
Empire Pneumatic	¼	¾
Electric Vehicle	15	17
Do pfd	75	80
Havana Tobacco	2¼	2¾
Do pfd	23	30
Manhattan Transit	¾	1⅛
Montreal and Boston	2¼	3
N. Y. El. Veh. Trans.	⅞	1
Northern Securities	163¾	164¾
Otis Elevator	55	58
Do pfd	103	106
Pittsburg and Bessemer	33	35
Do pfd	68	75
Royal Baking Powder pfd	109	111
Seaboard Air Line	19	20
Do pfd	38	39
Standard Coupler	20	30
Do pfd	120	125
Tennessee Copper	25¼	26
Bethlehem pfd	76	77¼
Safety	250	260

Foreign Exchange.

The market yesterday was quiet and steady with no material change in quotations. Actual sterling rates for bankers' sixty day bills were 4.8515@4.8525; demand, 4.87200 4.8730; cable transfers, 4.8745@4.8755; sight francs, 5.16⅞ plus 1-32@5.16¾ less 1-16; short marks, 95 5-16 plus 1-32@95¾.

Following are the posted rates of the principal drawers of foreign exchange:

Sterling	4.88
Paris, francs	5.15¾
Berlin, reichsmarks	95⅞
Amsterdam, florins	40¾
Zurich, francs	5.16⅞
Genoa, lire	5.16⅞
Antwerp, francs	5.16¾
Stockholm, kroners	27
St. Petersburg, rubles	51¾
Vienna, kronen	20.40

Approximate rates for demand drafts on the orient:

Hongkong	46.35
Manilla	50
Shanghai	65¾
Yokohama	49.65
Singapore	50¼

Bond Awards.

A syndicate, composed of Farson, Leach & Co., Blake Bros. & Co., and Harvey Fisk & Sons, has purchased $3,900,000 City of Boston, Mass., 40 year 3½s, at 100.217 and interest.

Mount Clemens, Mich., has sold to Mason, Lewis & Co. an issue of $120,000 4 per cent city bonds.

A Yerkes Bond Legacy.

West Chicago Street Railroad Tunnel 5s, being the bonds issued to pay for the Van Buren street tunnel, may be had at 60. There is no trading in them, however, except through private transactions. The tunnel was built for the West Chicago Street railroad company and the stock was held in the treasury of that company, presumably. However, some time ago, when the North Chicago company had a little money, the West Chicago company less, and Mr. Yerkes' plans called for cash, the West Chicago Tunnel stock was sold to the North Chicago Street railroad company, and it now transpires, according to La Salle street reports, that the West Chicago company no longer owns the tunnel it built and that the North Chicago Street railroad company, which has no use for it, owns it.

Chicago Stocks.

There was again considerable trading in local elevated railroad stocks on the local exchange. Prices were generally firm.

American Can stocks were also firm, though the trading was not specially active.

Chicago Subway was moderately dealt in, closing steady at 70¾. A few shares of West Chicago sold at 43½. There was moderate activity in the bond department.

The following were the sales on the Chicago Stock exchange yesterday:

	Shares.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Can	360	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Do pfd	40	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
Am. Shipbuilding	200	54	54¼	54	54¼
Do pfd	5	105	105	105	105
Chicago Subway	430	70¾	70¾	69¾	70¾
Chicago Telephone	120	135	135	135	135
*Chi. Title and T.	100	98½	100	98¼	100
Chi. Pneu. Tool	200	44¾	45	44¾	45
Chi. and Oak P. L.	250	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼
Do pfd	25	80	80	80	80
Diamond Match	30	140	140	140

MOVE IN BEEF INQUIRY.

EIGHT WITNESSES RECALLED TO TESTIFY BEFORE GRAND JURY.

Investigation Into the Relationship Between the Railroads and Packing Interests and Questions Concerning Rebates Will Be Resumed Today—Significance of New Action Is Unknown — Believed Valuable Evidence Has Been Discovered.

The federal grand jury today will resume its inquiry into railroad rebate questions, the relationship between the railroads and the packing interests, and questions concerning icing charges. Eight members of the traffic departments of as many railroads were yesterday served with subpœnas returnable, beginning today. This move by the district attorney caused some comment in railroad and packing circles, and persons interested in each business declared they are unaware of its significance. The subpœnas were served by one deputy yesterday at the order of District Attorney Morrison.

To Call Witnesses Today.

The grand jury will convene at 10 a. m., when the first of the eight men will go before it. This witness probably will be Harry Gower, assistant freight traffic manager for the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad. He was a witness before the jury three weeks ago, but received his witness fees and was allowed to go. He declared that he has no idea of what he is expected to testify to today. The other men subpœnaed are:

Babcock, William, general freight agent of the Lackawanna lines.

Barlow, S. D., general western freight agent of West Shore fast freight lines.

Bucket, Frederick W., western assistant general freight agent of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Gorman, James E., freight traffic manager of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad.

Hayes, C. A., assistant general freight agent of the Grand Trunk railroad.

King, C. A., assistant general freight agent of the Chicago and Alton railroad.

Ridgley, O. A., general agent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad.

New Evidence May Be Found.

It was learned several weeks ago that the rebate question was being closely followed by the grand jury and that a number of freight traffic managers of railroads had testified. This line of investigation was dropped for a time and all the railroad men received their witness fees, indicating that the power of detention under the government subpœna had ceased. Some of these men have been recalled and it is thought that government officials have discovered new evidence along this line which was not touched in the previous hearing.

At present it is not expected that the grand jury will arrive at a conclusion before the end of next week and that the indictments, if they are voted, will not be returned until the last day of this term of court, July 1.

ORDERS PACKING PLANT SOLD: CLAIMS REACH $3,977,000.

Judge Tuley Enters Decree in Case of International Company at Stockyards—Originally Combination.

The ill starred International Packing company went through another phase of its varied existence yesterday. Judge Tuley ordered the property sold under foreclosure proceedings to satisfy claims of $3,977,000. The details of the sale are left to Master in Chancery Thomas Taylor Jr.

The company was formed a dozen years ago to take over the business of several of the smaller concerns at the stockyards. It was the original combination in the packing industry. But it did not pay and has not been operated for some years. Litigation began and has been continued with many hints of scandal.

As the holder, in trust, of most of the company's bonds, the Illinois Trust and Savings bank represented that no interest had been paid on the $2,500,000 bond issue since 1896 and sought to have the mortgage foreclosed. Minority interests made charges of fraud and sought by an injunction to prevent the sale. The stockholders also entered the fight.

The plant of the company covers a block of ground in the stockyards at Forty-seventh street and Center avenue and originally was well equipped. The largest holders of its securities now are said to be the men back of the great packing companies.

TUNNEL CASE HAS TWO JURORS.

It Takes All Day to Impanel One-Sixth of the Number of Men Necessary.

Examination of veniremen occupied the day in the Illinois tunnel franchise cases on trial before Judge Chetlain. Nearly every man questioned had formed an opinion in advance as to the guilt of the five defendants. The special venire issued when the case was first called for trial was exhausted in the morning and another venire of 100 was issued for the afternoon session. When court adjourned for the day two veniremen had been accepted. They are Frank W. Wynne, a shipbuilder, living at 10720 Buffalo avenue and employed by the South Chicago Shipbuilding company, and Frederick H. Shade, 865 Ridgeway avenue, employed by Marshall Field & Co. as an upholsterer.

Convention of Women Prohibitionists.

The first general council of the Woman's Prohibition Club of America will be held today at Willard hall. The convention will last two days. The national chairman, the Rev. Emma Cox Bauder of Oakland, Cal., will open the meeting. An address will be made by Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp of Lexington, Ky., on the prohibition party from a woman's standpoint. Speeches also will be made by Charles R. Jones, national chairman of the prohibition party, and by W. A. Brubaker, secretary of the Chicago and Cook county branch of the prohibition party.

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All modern conveniences and up-to-date sanitarium methods. The treatment of Chronic Rheumatism, Digestive Disorders, Heart Disease and Nervousness a specialty. *Circulars. Personal inspection invited.*

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A delightful summer resort hotel. 2½ hours' ride from Chicago. Solidly constructed of stone and brick—all modern conveniences—fine golf, tennis and all out-door sports free to guests. Splendid orchestra—table and service of the highest class. The famous Fountain Springs is part of the hotel property.

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Now and liberal management. Capacity, 300. Four hours from Chicago, five boats daily. Six acres of park. Improved service and cuisine. First class restaurant. Musical concerts. Send for booklet. Opens June 24th. J. E. STRONG.

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Only $30, Chicago to Colorado and return, on other days this summer. Return limit, October 31.

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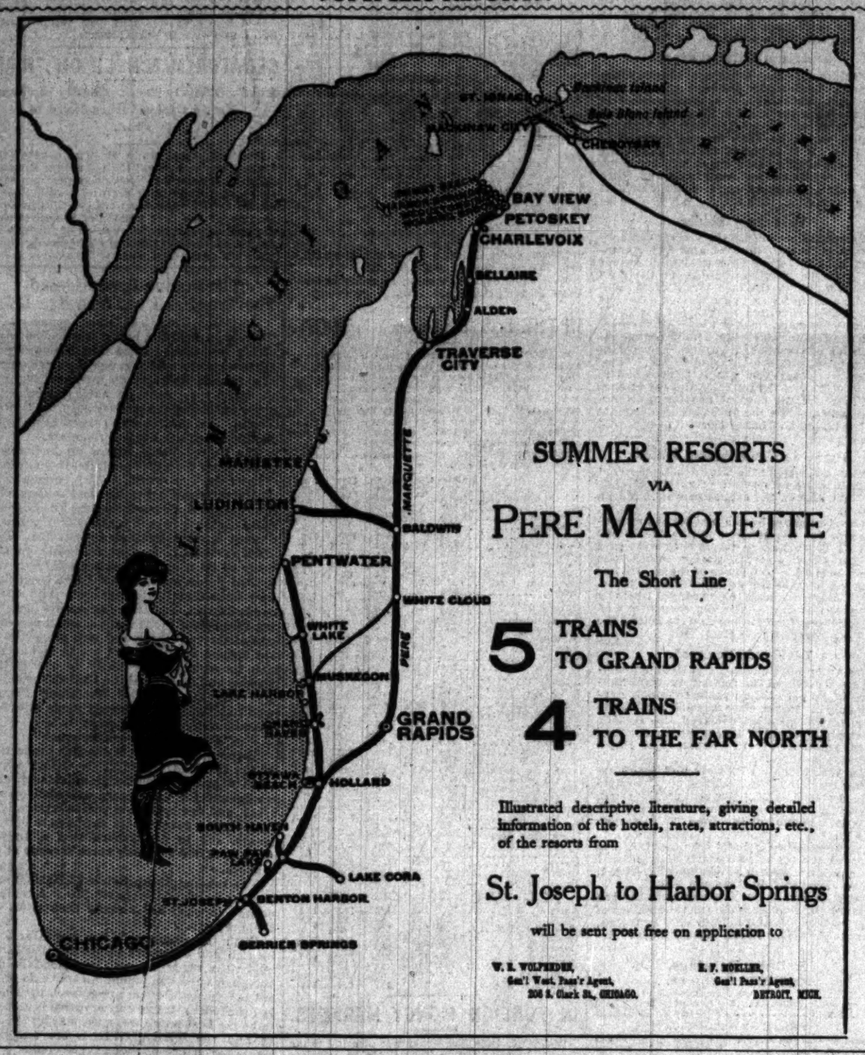

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WESTERN.

RESORT INFORMATION

THE TRIBUNE will keep constantly on hand a large supply of literature concerning resorts advertised in its columns; also time cards, special rates, and other printed matter of interest to resorters.

Special information regarding particular resorts, distance from Chicago, rates and transportation, will be furnished on request.

Inquiries should be made by mail, stating as fully as possible location and nature of resort about which information is desired.

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OAK PARK RESORT, Hartlington, Wis.
HOTEL AND COTTAGES FOR 250 GUESTS.
Rates $5 to $12 per week. Rooms and ground lighted by our own electric plant.

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The Diamond S Trips take you into the finest trout country in America. We furnish everything. Diamond S. Room 2, 10 Sherman-st., Chicago.

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On high bluffs overlooking Lake Michigan, 25 miles from Chicago.

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Rates, $8 to $12. A large fruit farm and home resort, with all the cozy accommodations. Surrounded by beautiful inland lakes. Absolutely uncrowded boating, bathing and fishing. Ideal place for bay fever patients. Address
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(New management.) Handsomest place on Fox Lake; 1,000 ft. lake front; good eating; all summer amusements. ROBERT BOEHNING, Prop.

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Out of the city, yet within 10 minutes of it. Has 1,000 feet of broad veranda; 450 handsomely furnished outside rooms with a lake view; 250 private baths. Automobilists and other guests should visit

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This great resort open the year round. Combines rest, health and pleasure for your vacation. Only a few hours ride from Chicago. Near Aitkin, Ind. Junction Chicago & Eastern Illinois and Wabash railroads. Nature's greatest cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney, Skin, Bladder, Stomach and Nervous Diseases. For beautifully illustrated Magazine and all information, address L. KRAMER, Gen. Manager. Kramer, Ind. 471.

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Our being on the spot at the *right* time, when a leading maker decided to close out several hundred silk shirtwaist suits, gives you an opportunity to purchase these beautiful garments at practically half their former prices. Five of the styles are pictured above—there are many others to choose from. All are made of the best quality of taffeta silk, in a variety of the newest shades and patterns. Space forbids a detailed description, but we say emphatically this is one of the *greatest values we have ever offered*, 13.50.

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$20

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Beginning on above date, the Steamers of the Montauk Line for Bar Harbor, Bleeker Island, and Greenport will leave New York week-days, except Saturdays, and July 3d and 4th, at 6:00 P. M., arriving at Greenport 6:30 A. M., connecting there with new Steamer "Montauk" for Block Island, arriving at Block Island 9:30 A. M. On Saturdays and July 3d at 1:00 P. M., and run through to Block Island.

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